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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Senate Organization Complete.

DEMOCRATIC MINOR OFFICERS RETAINED.

Standing Committees Announced.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.
SENATE.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 11, 1872.

The Standing Committees.

The Standing Committees were announced, the Chairmen of which are as follows: Constitutional Reform, White; Apportionment, Strang; Federal Relations, Billingfelt; Finance, Graham; Judiciary (general), White; Judiciary, (local), Allen; Estates and Escheats, Delamater; Divorces, Weakly; Banks, Evans; Education, Warfel; Pensions and Gratuities, Warfel, Anderson, Evans, Albright, McSherrys; Corporations, Anderson; Mines, Brodhead; Public Printing, Buckalew; Railroads, Mumma; Retrenchment, Billingfelt; Canals, Davis, Philadelphia; Agriculture, Evans; Military Affairs, White; Roads and Bridges, Delamater; Election Districts, Humphreys; Vice and Immorality, Brooks; New Counties, Fitch; Private Claims, Warfel; Accounts, Humphreys; Compare Bills, Anderson.

The Minor Offices.

The question before the Senate when it adjourned yesterday was on the resolution of Mr. Randal continuing all the present officers under the grade of clerk in office until otherwise ordered. This was taken up and passed, after being amended by Mr. Brooks so as to designate the officers thus continued by name.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced

Mr. Billingfelt: Amending the State Constitution to make the State Treasurer elective.

Mr. Dechert: Amending the registry law, changing the number of canvassers from three to two, giving courts power to revise lists, and giving the minority of the Board of Aldermen the right to appoint their own officers.

Mr. Weakley: Paying commissioners, counsel and clerks for services in estimating damages from rebel raids in border counties.

Mr. Davis, Berks: Authorizing mechanical corporations to increase their capital stock.

Mr. Graham: Supplement to *Modern Life* Insurance Company.

Mr. Anderson: Incorporating Boarding Home for young women; also, legalizing the issue of city bonds and exempting them from taxation; also, incorporating the Iron and Glass Savings Bank of Birmingham.

Mr. White: For the construction of a bridge at Parker's Landing.

Mr. Allen: Supplement to act establishing a school for Complanter Indians.

Mr. Warfel: Joint resolution providing for final adjournment on March 28th. Referred to committee.

Mr. Buckalew: Authorizing a reformed system of voting for school directors.

The following resolutions were offered:

Mr. Warfel: Authorizing two copies of Purdon's Digest to be placed in the library for the use of the Senate. Amended by Mr. Randall so as to give one copy to each Senator, and passed.

Mr. Anderson: Thanking ex-Clerk Zeigler *for his attention* and courtesy. Passed—ayes, 30; noes, 9.

The Governor notified the Senate that Mr. Rothermel had informed him that the picture of the battle of Gettysburgh would be ready for delivery to the State on or before February 22, 1872. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Standing Committees.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees, with the following Chairmen: Ways and Means, Hewit; Judiciary (general), McJunkin; Judiciary (local), Starr; Constitutional Reform, White; Municipal Corporations, Albright; Education, Sanner; Vice and Immorality, Beardslee; Printing, White; Counties and Townships, Buck; Railroads, Fleeger; Pensions and Gratuities, Keech; Passenger Railways, Lamon; Compare Bills, Sample; Retrenchment and Reform, Cooper; Claims, White; Estates and Escheats, Mahon; Agriculture, Letherman; Corporations, Griffith; Mines and Mining, Williams; Roads and Bridges, Gilfillan; Military, Ballantine; Divorces, Keech; Banks, Preizer; Library, Beardslee; Accounts, McMullin; Iron and Coal, Mackey; Federal Relations, Gray; Election Districts, Pursell; Manufactures, Letherman; Public Buildings, Black; Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Co-operation, Guess; Congressional Apportionment, Lewis.

Abolition of Tax on Personal Property.

Mr. Edwards offered a resolution providing that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to examine and report as to the expediency of abolishing State taxes on personal property, or any other taxes that can with safety be dispensed with.

Mr. Swartz moved to amend by adding whether it would not be proper to tax personal property for county and school purposes. The amendment lost, *and the resolution passed.*

War Claims Inquiry.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution appointing a committee to investigate the General O. Evans claim.

Contested Election Committee.

The House then drew a committee to try the contested election case of Green vs. Short. The following committee was selected: Messrs. Williams, Rogers, McMenamin, Bowman, Black, Porter, Wilcox, Letherman, Fox, Sample—all Republicans.

Adjourned until eight P. M. next Tuesday.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Terrible Colliery Explosion.

LONDON, January 11,—A terrible explosion occurred in Wales, yesterday, in the Oakwood colliery, while the men were at work. Many were unable to make their escape. One gang were shut off, and the probabilities are that they have all perished. Eleven men have been taken out dead, and parties are now exploring the mines for the missing ones. The flames broke out, and the extensive works and machinery were entirely destroyed.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 11.—The Paris *Register* says a United States squadron, consisting of the Wabash, Shenandoah, Wachusett, Plymouth, Brooklyn and Juniata, is in the harbor. Vice Commodore Alden in command, having succeeded Admiral Boggs, who returns.

The representative from Great Britain has delivered to the Emperor of Germany the memorandum of the British Government relative to the San Juan boundary question.

PARIS, January 11.—A remonstrance, signed by eight hundred manufacturers of Paris, has been sent to the Assembly against the increase of duties on raw cotton and silk. Only eight Chambers of Comerce of this city are opposed to the Anglo-French commercial treaty.

The *Journal of Paris* praises the people of the United States for their unbounded liberality in contributing to the relief of the sufferers by the war, and in the judicious manner in which the proceeds have been distributed.

The *Journal des Debats* professes a feeling of indifference as to the return of the Assembly to Paris.

LONDON: January 11.—Viscount Parker, in an address, denounces the public course of Sir Charles Dilke. He promised to call on him to repeat to Parliament his declarations in regard to the Crown and Government, and on his failing to answer brand him as he deserved.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, January 11.—The steamships Italy and America, from New York, have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 11.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92⅞@93. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91¾; 5-20s of '65, 93; 5-20s of '67, 93; 10-40s, 91¾. The bullion in the bank of England decreased £290,000.

PARIS, January 11.—Rentes 56 francs 17 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 10⅝@10¾d. Pork—new 59s. Refined petroleum 17s 1½d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 11, 1872.

NEWS BRIEFS.

It is now stated that Mayor Hall has gone to visit Sweeney at St. Catharine, Canada.

An Albany letter states that Tweed has notified his friends that he is not going to claim his seat in the Senate.

A well executed counterfeit one hundred dollar bill on the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati is circulating in Boston.

At a meeting of the Methodist Sunday School Union yesterday, Bishop Morris was chosen President of the Board of Managers. A thousand dollars each were appropriated for Sunday school work in Germany, India and South America.

The Tammany Genteral Committee to-day applied to Judge Barnard for a writ of mandamus compelling the sachems to admit them to the hall. It is understood that the writ will be granted as soon as the papers are fully prepared.

Stokes was visited in prison to-day by his father. The interview lasted two hours, and was very affecting.

The Board of Aldermen to-day removed all attaches of the old Board.

The Grand Jury have indicted twelve election inspectors of the Sixth ward for fraudulent practices. All appeared in court and gave bail in $500 each.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank is somewhat diminishing.

Hotel in Albion, Pa., Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALBION, Pa., January 11, 1872.

The Palmer Hotel of this place was destroyed by fire about one o'clock this morning. Only a few of the contents were saved. Loss on building $2,500; insured for $2,000. Loss on furniture $1,000; insured for $700 in the Ætna of Erie. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

NEW MEXICO.

Another Legislative Muddle,

Lawless and Disorderly Democrats.

SANTA FE, January 10.—In the House of Representatives to-day the Speaker ordered the lobby cleared by the Sergeant-at-arms. That officer being unable, without assistance, to carry out the order, he called on the Sheriff of Santa Fe for aid, but it was refused. The disorder then became so great that Speaker Rudolph adjourned the House until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The Democrats, being a minority of the House, remained and proceeded to elect a Speaker, and pass a resolution admitting Democrats as members of the Legislature in place of three Republicans expelled and one deceased. They then had Speaker Rudolph and two other Republicans arrested and taken to the hall of the House, and held there as prisoners until they were taken before the Supreme Court. The Court gave the defendants until to-morrow at eleven o'clock to answer. The Speaker of the House has called on General Granger for a military guard to-morrow to keep the mob out of the lobby.

The action of the Democratic minority has been lawless and disorderly in the extreme and they have endeavored to bully and intimidate the majority by threats of personal violence. The Republicans are firm, and resolved to maintain their rights by all necessary means. Much excitement exists, and both parties are armed.

The *New Mexican*, Republican, editorially charges Postmaster Sullivan, editor of the *Post*, and Secretary Wellor with the responsibility for the lawlessness that has been rampant in the Legislature for some days past. The *Post* pronounces the statement made by the *New Mexican*, that either Mr. Sullivan or Secretary Wellor are in any degree responsible for the difficulties in New Mexico, as false and malicious. Secretary Wellor refuses to recognize the new organization, made by the Democrats after Speaker Rudolph and the Republicans left it to-day, and refused to swear in members at their request. He took the action upon advice and consultation with Mr. Sullivan.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Progress of Fraud Investigation.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The Congressional Retrenchment Committee met at the hotel this morning. Several anonymous letters were thrown into the waste basket. Ex-Appraiser Palmer testified that James L. Thompson, when harbor master, proposed to Palmer to divide the profits by giving large allowances to importers on damaged goods, which proposition Palmer refused, and made it known to Secretary Boutwell. Subsequently Thompson was appointed weigher in the Custom House on recommendation. Gen. Palmer testified to his belief that compromises with merchants tended to increase frauds; never heard of any convictions believed there were more larcencies of goods while in the custody of the Appraiser's House than otherwheres. General Palmer said he was informed that his communicating the misconduct of Thompson to Secretary Boutwell was the reason of his removal, through the efforts of Senator Conkling. He declined to give the name of his informant; did not give information to Collector Murphy.

J. S. Williams, of the Great Western line of steamers, preferred the present general order system to the old system, but if all steamships had their own general order stores it would save expense and time. Several letters were received from importers, custom house officials and others requesting to be subpœnaed as as witnesses.

An affidavit was read, sworn to by John McCabe, late assistant weigher, in which he states that while so employed "it was a common practice not to actually weigh a large portion of the goods landed in the district, but to take the weight from bright's cards on the manifests. He also swore that for two or three weeks before the late election sixteen men were employed and paid for full time for duties and labor which many more than men to perform, and that most of said men are still employed.

Gen. Palmer's testimony showed that when Secretary Boutwell did not want to appoint Weigher Thomson, whose unfitness was brought to his notice, Senator Conkling went to the President and influenced him in favor of the applicant. Gen. Palmer related instances of cases of goods being broken open and plundered while in stores.

John G. Dale, of the Inman Line, testified that he had not suffered any serious inconvenience from the Leet and Stocking warehouse.

Since the inquiry began the committee are divided into "Custom House men" and "The other side." Senators Casserley and Bayard are "The other side," and press the investigation, while the other gentlemen invariably cross-examine witnesses as counsel for the Custom House. One Bliss is a brother-in-law of Senator Howe, putting written questions to Senator Howe. He said I know I am being cross-examined by Mr. Bliss indirectly. I have no objection, provided he consents to go on the stand. Senator Casserly complained that he has been a week trying to get information from the Custom House with regard to officials.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The Nail Manufacturers' Convention, in Philadelphia, advanced the rates to four dollars and seventy-five cents per keg for ten-penny nails. The next Convention will be held in July at Boston.

Gen. Halleck's funeral will take place in Christ Episcopal Church, in Louisville, on Sunday afternoon. The military escort will be commanded by Gen. A. H. Terry.

In the Wharton trial, at Annapolis, yesterday, a number of witnesses testified to the good character of the defendant.

STATE POLITICS.

At the Washington county Republican Convention, held on Monday last, Hon. George V. Lawrence and John H. Ewing, Esq., were chosen Representative delegates to the State Convention. The senatorial delegate was contested to Beaver county. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National and State administrations, in favor of a protective tariff and civil service reform, and the amendment of the State Constitution.

The *Cumberland Valley Journal*, Mechanicsburg, has come out in favor of General Harry White for Governor.

Morrow B. Lowry has written a letter on the subject of Civil Service Reform, in which he defends the National Administration, favors the selection of competent men for all positions of public trust, and honors, and declares himself favorable to the renomination of Grant.

The *Wyoming Valley Journal*, Pittston, has hoisted the name of Hon. W. W. Ketchum for Governor.

EFFORTS are said to be on foot looking to the amendment of the existing laws regarding transportation of goods in bond to interior ports of entry; it being complained that the success of the system is injured by the delays which now occur at coast ports for examination, comparison and other purposes. It is desired to change the law so that goods shipped to the West from Europe, or to the East from Asia, may be forwarded to their destination direct and without intermediate detention. In this connection it is stated as a singular fact, that while the security of the government against fraud depends altogether on the integrity of its own officials, there has never, in the history of bonded goods, been a fraud committed upon the government through violation of the custom laws, except by connivance with the officers of the government. There is no railroad company has eyer been charged with stealing a dollar's worth of goods from the shipper, or defrauding the United States Treasury of a penny in customs dues, either directly or by connivance. The security of the government, under the system of transportation in bond, would therefore seem to be assured. How to make the plan most conduce to the convenience of the people is the next point for consideration.

THE financial situation of New York city is not of the most hopeful character. Next Monday six millions of dollars of city bonds will fall due, and there is no provision to meet the debt unless the Legislature provide immediately for the city credit. There is also a large amount of arrears overdue. The city has failed to pay the wages of laborers and for material received on contract, and for the service of contractors, to which the public faith is pledged. The office of the Comptroller is literally besieged by laborers clamoring for pay due for four months.

REFERRING to the "efforts" which the Washington *Chronicle* says are being made, in Philadelphia especially, to bring out Mr. Boutwell for the Vice Presidency, the Springfield *Republican* remarks: "That Mr. Boutwell would make a worthy Vice President, and that a great many people would like to vote for him, are propositions which no Republican will dispute. But it is equally certain that he does not care enough for the office to engage in any intrigue for it, and that Schuyler Colfax, now that he has consented to the use of his name in the convention, will be found the very hardest kind of a man to beat. If the Philadelphia politicians doubt it, let them go on with their "efforts."

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1872.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions for reduction of the tariff and repeal of protective duties on salt, iron and coal were presented.

A bill from the House, appropriating $27,845, for expenses of Ku-Klux Committee, was passed.

The joint resolution of Mr. Sumner, proposing a constitutional amendment limiting the President to one term, coming up, Mr. Conkling addressed the Senate, arguing against any such amendment. He claimed that the country is on the eve of a civil service reform, and that the pending proposition is simply an expedient to affect the re-election of Grant.

Mr. SUMNER said in introducing this proposition he simply discharged a conscientious duty. He took counsel of experience and followed the testimony of the best minds of our republic. Whom in our history, he asked, has arrayed himself on the side which the Senator from New York represents to-day? What eminent statesman has placed his name on this question against the names of Gen. Jackson and Henry Clay? Who is the statesman? I know him not. Do you know him, sir? The Senator from New York approves these illustrious characters, but in his opposition he mistakes the whole foundations of the argument. The object is to guard against temptation, so that the President shall not be placed in a position where he may be tempted to use his powers. Mr. Sumner remarked that in the preamble of the resolution there is summary ground on which he would place the one-term principle. He read the preamble (heretofore published), and also quoted from the speech made by Senator Wade, of Ohio, in December, 1866, in support of the one-term principle.

In conclusion, he said: Without going into argument, but merely suggesting the great importance of the measure, it is simply to say that all parties for several years have been of the opinion that the great defect in our system, at which this proposition aimed, should be remedied. Such has been the condition of parties generally in this government that it has been almost a hopeless task to engraft any measure upon the Constitution. But now there is an opportunity. I believe every man is sensible that the correction of this evil ought to be promptly applied.

The further consideration of the joint resolution was postponed and after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Law Committee, reported a bill increasing the limitation of the minimum amount in suits which may be appealed to the Supreme Court from $5,000 to $5,000, and other rules relative to appeals from Territorial courts and in criminal proceedings. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Joint resolution accepting the statue of Roger Williams from Rhode Island was taken up. Mr. EAMES eulogized the life and character of Roger Williams, crediting to him and to some remarks relative to the banishment of Williams from Massachusetts to Rhode Island. He conceded the virtues claimed for him, but said Williams was only one of many such Puritans. He said Williams denied the title of the people to their land as derived by grant from the King of England, on the ground that there could be no valid title except that derived from the Indians. Referring to the trouble which Williams had caused, Mr. Banks said he hoped no exception would be taken by any of his colleagues if he stated that there were still a few more of that sort left in the State. [Laughter.] Referring to Mr. Butler, Mr. Banks remarked, "There is no exception to that, is there?" Mr. Butler nodded in acquiescence. "None at all," continued Mr. Banks. "I am sure none of the colleagues will take exception to that." He then enlarged upon the views expressed by him as to the real causes of Williams' banishment.

Mr. EAMES undertook to reaffirm his views after Mr. Banks had finished. The members of the Democratic side, apparently enjoying the scene, flocked to the speaker's table, but James to hear what he had to say, as he spoke too indistinctly to be heard any distance. "If you deny," he said, "a Yankee's title to his lands, he will fight you at once, whether you belong to the same church with him or not." [Laughter.]

Mr. CLARKE addressed the speaker, and the audience immediately moved over to the Democratic side. He poked fun at the memory of the Puritans, and eulogized that of Williams, whose statue he thought he was entering protest against meanness, intolerance and bigotry.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, next engaged the attention of the House, the audience flowing back over to the Republican side. He proceeded to defend and eulogize the Puritans. Alluding to the remark of COX, that the Pilgrims had intended to found a fish hunting, Island, but had by a dispensation of Providence gone to Massachusetts Bay, he said he would stop for a moment to contemplate what would have been the condition of Manhattan Island if the Pilgrims had stopped there. [Laughter.] Might he not point to Massachusetts and Manhattan as specimens on the side of a Puritan Commonwealth, and on the other of a Commonwealth which needled words to characterize it? [Laughter].

Mr. NIBLACK took exception to the phraseology of the resolution in the sentence "that this work of art is accepted in the name of the nation." He suggested that that the proper phraseology would be, "in the name of the people of the United States." He moved to amend in that respect.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that Mr. Niblack's amendment corresponded exactly with the Constitution of the people of the United States.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, trusted the House would pause before striking from the resolution the assertion that this country is a nation.

Mr. NIBLACK said it was a mere question of phraseology. The word "nation" appeared to him as having a sort of schoolmaster or pedagogue-like air about it. He might suggest some localities but it did not suit him. He called the yeas and nays. The vote was taken and resulted: ayes 78, nays 113. The Democrats all voted aye, and the Republicans all voted no.

The joint resolution then passed. Mr. DAWES asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the condition of Louisiana. Objected to. House adjourned.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Alleged Irregularity of the Election for United States Senator.

COLUMBUS, January 11.—The Democratic Senators to-day made a persistent effort to have the Senate Journal corrected, so as to state that in deciding the vote on the election of Senator yesterday the Lieutenant Governor did wrong, inasmuch as the Democratic Senators were on the point of seeking to change their votes before he announced to announce the vote, but by his ruling were prohibited from making such change. After a long discussion the motion to correct the journal was carried by the Democratic and two Republican votes. A similar motion was made in the House, but was voted down. The Democrat members of the House are preparing a protest against the ruling of Lieutenant Governor Miller, first, because he refused to allow the Democratic members to change their votes; second, against his declaring John Sherman elected Senator, and for other reasons.

In the Senate a bill was passed amending the act requiring compensation for causing death by neglect or wrongful act, so as to allow $10,000 in place of $5,000 limit, and fixing the limitation of damages to $10,000.

Bills were introduced to compel witnesses to answer before committees of the Legislature, and municipal bodies to provide offices for county surveyors.

THE *American Volunteer* is the appropriate title of a new weekly Pittsburgh journal, devoted to the interests of the surviving soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the Union, and to those of the widows and orphans of the patriots who fell. The initial number is gotten up in creditable typographical style, and is edited with ability and discrimination. Quite a valuable feature of the paper is the copious and exact information which it proposes to give in every issue respecting questions of bounty, pensions, land warrants, and other matters directly or indirectly appertaining to soldiers' claims. We do not know of any reason why, with energy and tact, the *American Volunteer* should not become an institution. It occupies a new field, and, although edited and published in Pittsburgh, will have contributors and correspondents in all parts of the country. Lowry, Brown & Co., publishers. Terms, three dollars per year.

THE New York *Sun* publishes news from Dr. Livingston, by way of Kentucky. A writer, who signs himself John P. Pardy, writes to that paper from New Liberty, Ky, January 7, as follows: I am about four months out from Africa. I was on Tanganyika Lake in July, and left Zanzibar on August 31. I was not in Ujiji, but was in Kasch. I heard there that Dr. Livingstone had been forced to marry a negro wife, and though in safety, was not allowed to leave. I came from Zanzibar on the Dutch steamer Maturin, bound for Hong Kong, whence I came to San Francisco.

FROM the correspondence of the *Pall Mal Gazette* it appears that the Emperor of Brazil while in Rome attempted to bring about a reconciliation between the Pope and the King of Italy. The Pope, after listening very attentively to him, said that he was very much surprised to hear such language used to him by the Emperor of Brazil. "I am for the nonce," replied the Emperor, "only Don Pedro d'Alcantara, who addresses your Holiness." "Very well," my dear Don Pedro d'Alcantara," said the Pope, "people say you are a philosopher, and I believe it. Consult your books, and when you find in any one of them that the day unites itself with the night bring the work to me, and I shall have a precedent for the reconciliation you advocate."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION

Sumner's One Term Proposition

Conkling Speaks in Opposition.

Considering the Steamboat Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1872.

Conkling Makes His Speech.

After the morning expired in the Senate to-day, Mr. Conkling called for the reading of Sumner's one-term resolution, and then proceeded to deliver his speech thereon. There was a very fair attendance, both in the galleries and Senate, owing to the expectation generally entertained that the New York Senator would reflect Administration opinions not only upon the question under consideration, but also would put forth in a semi-official manner the views of the President upon the various reform questions of the day. Mrs. President Grant occupied a seat in the diplomatic galleries, and Generals Babcock and Porter were also present as distinguished listeners. With a brief exordium, he plunged at once into the merits of the resolution in its proposed application to the highest office in the gift of the people, and characterized it as an electioneering document, conceived with the intent to defeat General Grant's nomination for a second term. He claimed that no ingenuity or dissimulation could relieve it from this suspicion, and that the preamble, especially providing against such operation, was merely intended to throw dust in the eyes of the people.

Here he conceived it necessary to give some unsought-for advice, and turning around to face Sumner, he warned that Senator that the Senate was not the place where Presidential candidates were engendered or aspirants nourished. It was the hot house which ripened candidates rapidly only to show them their weakness. However, he forgot just whom he was addressing, and, his admonitions, by his own direction, went to the Senator of Nevada, to the evident embarrassment of Mr. Nye and amusement of spectators.

The philosophy of the resolution he interpreted to be this: That Grant's renomination was so certain, and efforts to defeat that event so ineffectual, that as a last resort it was considered necessary to petrify opposition through the medium of a constitutional amendment. To give force to this idea, he turned again to Sumner, and said that if popularity could justify such proofs of the President's enemies, new force would be given to Johnson's old observation, that patriotism was the last refuge for scoundrels. He thought that the best revenue reform movement would be to assess a tax upon hypocrisy. Dozens of sentences like these composed his remarks upon those who originated and supported the resolution. He merits as an independent proposition he hardly paid the cold respect of a passing glance. He seemed determined to look upon it in the light of a hostile political movement upon the President, whose administration he could not praise too highly, or for whose detractors, both in and out of Congress, he could show enough contempt. The entire speech lasted little less than two hours, and fell far below what was popularly conceded to his ability. Its language was elegant, but its suggestions were few, and its whole tone far below the dignity of the occasion. At least such is the general verdict of those who heard it.

Sumner's Reply.

He was replied to by Sumner, at a short length, who expressed surprise that Conkling should have traveled over so much ground without having even touched upon the principles involved in the resolution. On this point he contented himself by citing authorities and quoting opinions of distinguished constitutional lawyers in favor of the one term principle. As to the personalities in which Conkling indulged, and his allusion to improper motives in bringing forward the resolution, he simply remarked that they were not worth noticing. When he finished, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Estimated Appropriation Deficiencies.

The Treasury Department estimates the deficiencies to complete the service for 1872 and prior years as follows: State Department, $140,-212; Treasury, $853,000; War, $2,000,000; Navy, $3,718; Interior, $9,500—total, $1,232,160. Of the deficiencies in the State Department $123,000 was caused by the operation of laws passed July, 1870; of those in the Treasury Department, $250,000 is for stamps, paper and dies in internal revenue, and $100,000 for contingent expenses independent of the Treasury; $100,000 on account of losses by the Chicago fire, and $43,784 liabilities incurred by Gen. Howard. In the estimates of Public Buildings and Grounds, and, as General Humphreys reports, without report of engineer officers.

The Steamboat Bill.

The House committee on commerce had a long session to-day over the Steamboat Bill. Considerable opposition was developed, coming chiefly from owners of patent devices, authors of the old law, and some of the inspectors. On motion of General Negley, next Tuesday was designated for the hearing of such owners. It is decided, after much debate, that it should be open to both sides. From the discussion and votes in Committee to-day, the indications were very favorable to the passage of the new bill through the Committee with few modifications.

Report on a Claim.

Secretaries Fish, Belknap and Boutwell, commissioners to report on the claim of Corcoran for the use of his art building by the quartermaster during the war, have recommended the payment of $125,000.

Tax on Matches.

In the reduction of taxes by the Ways and Means Committee, the chances are that the bill of Monroe, of Ohio, to abolish the tax on matches, will be agreed to. The chief argument made by Mr. Monroe is, that it will reach a large class of consumers of moderate means, and also enable small manufacturers to begin work again. The latter have been shut out, since the heavy manufacturers can afford to buy the required stamps in large sums, and so realize a fair per cent. from reductions allowed by law.

Supposed Case of Imposition.

J. F. Legate, of Kansas, was to-day nominated for Governor of Washington Territory. This is the man who claimed to have a letter from Senator Pomeroy promising to vote against the impeachment if Postmaster General Randall would do certain things. This Legate afterwards denied in Kansas, but subsequent to that denial came to Washington and declared that he had both the original letter and a photograph of it, and that letter he showed to several persons. Senators think the President has been imposed upon by Kansas politicians in this matter.

Democrats Opposing Civil Service Reform.

It seems that several prominent Democrats in both houses have found grounds of opposition to the new civil service regulations. They claim that by relieving heads of Departments from the power of making their own clerical selections, these officials are enabled to disclaim any responsibility for the acts of their subordinates. It is proposed to get up some opposition to these regulations this quarter, with special reference to premeditated investigation into the method of awarding contracts in the Postoffice Department.

Cost of Five Per Cent. Loan, &c.

Secretary Boutwell and Jay Cooke were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day to answer inquiries called for in Cox's resolution as to the cost of negotiating the five per cent. loan, and in explanation of other matters connected therewith. The Committee will resume the examination of these parties to-morrow, when it is understood the terms of the propositions lately submitted for six hundred millions more bonds, on the part of Jay Cooke & Co., will be inquired into. The proceedings are strictly secret for the present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1872.

ADDITIONAL CIVIL SERVICE RULE.

The President has authorized the adoption of an additional rule by the Advisory Civil Service Board, allowing temporary appointments to be made without examination, where necessities demand it, pending the perfecting of the form of Civil Service examination.

POSTAL BILL.

The Senate Postoffice Committee this morning had under consideration the House Postal Codification bill, and made some progress with it. The subject of postal telegraphy was not taken up.

The boiler plate and bar iron manufacturers of Philadelphia held conventions yesterday to discuss matters affecting their interests. A committee of the former was appointed to go to Washington and procure a modification of the law about to be presented to Congress in respect to stamping steam boilers.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

At the opening of Court the case of Joseph Grimes, George Boyd and George Grady, charged with assault and battery with intent to ravish an unknown woman in Sewickley township, was resumed. Grady offered testimony as to his good character, but the others did not set up previous good reputation. The jury retired about noon, but did not agree upon a verdict until after the Court had adjourned. The verdict was sealed, and will be delivered this morning.

John Gap was arraigned on two charges—one for felonious assault and battery in cutting James Patton with a knife, and the other for aggravated assault and battery in knocking down, striking and kicking Evan Evans. The assaults were committed in Allegheny city on Christmas day. On the first charge a verdict of guilty was rendered; on the second, guilty of simple assault and battery. The defendant was remanded for sentence.

John Haner was convicted of assault and battery, on oath of James Wilson. Remanded for sentence.

James Burns was tried for the larceny of a trunk and contents, the property of William C. Shaffer, from the platform of the Pan Handle Railroad Company. The defense was that the defendant was drunk, and imagined that the trunk was his own. The jury found a verdict of guilty without leaving the box.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth against

Wm. Smith 2 cases, John Nutcher,
James Vanse, John Berger,
John Wagoner, James Lina, et al.,
Jos. Cullinan, Michael Fox,
Michael Graham, John Carr, et al.,
John McGarvey, John Long,
Lewis Mathey, John and Lo. Ginkle,

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

Before Judge Hampton, the case of E. Donner vs. Wm. H. Brown, is still on trial.

Before Judge Kirkpatrick, the case of Schenley and wife vs. Bracken, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

27. Nixon vs. Mrs. Kate Oakley,
31. Lorenzo vs. John Sherer.
42. Boucher vs. T. M. Finsthwait.
44. Anthony Marvin vs. School District of East Deertownship.
52. Pittsburgh Truss Company vs. Breining.
53. Same vs. Gerding.
54. Same vs. Kredel.
55. Same vs. Dierstein.
56. Same vs. Wm. Thompson.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of Gregg vs. Schoonmaker & Son, before reported, went to the jury, but no verdict has been rendered and adjournment.

D. D. Barnes, trustee, vs. L. R. McAboy. Verdict for plaintiff, $857 65.

In the case of John Hall vs. Gordon & Wilson, motion for a new trial by defendant's counsel.

In the case of Kirkpatrick & Lyons vs. Wm. J. Kountz, defendant's counsel moved for a new trial.

Mary Barns vs. Daniel Barns. Action in divorce on the ground of ill treatment. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

142. Hoener vs. Maynard.
143. Hall vs. Hall.
146. O'Neil vs. Backhouse.
147. Purcell vs. Steele.
148. Laughrey vs. A. J. Nellis & Co.
149. Laughrey vs. Higbus & Co. vs. Shaffer.
153. White vs. Moore.
156. Gibson, for use, vs. Crane.
157. Same vs. same.
158. Gerwig vs. Bailey et al.
159. Seibert vs. same.

THE WATER COMMISSION.

How Shall the Vacancies be Filled?

The Water Commissioners were elected in November last—D. W. C. Carroll, for three years; Robert Watson, for two years; P. H. Laufman, for one year, and Messrs. Hill Burgwin, of Select, and ex Reynolds, of Common Council, "to serve until the first annual election for city officers. It will, therefore, devolve upon Councils, in joint session, on Tuesday next, either to re-elect the retiring members, or choose their successors from their respective bodies. It is not yet known whether Councils will decide to nominate Commissioners in caucus, or permit the whole body to assist in filling the vacancies. The main objection to making the nominations in caucus is that one of the candidates, Hill Burgwin, Esq., is a Democrat. In answer to this objection, it is urged that the Republican caucus of a former year established a precedent for nominating a Democrat when John J. Torley was chosen as a member of the Fire Commission. It is further held that the Commission, for political as well as other reasons, should not be exclusively Republican; and that, inasmuch as the open body to elect each of the nominations are made in caucus. It is still further alleged, by some, that Mr. Burgwin has changed his politics, and is now not the least radical Democrat he once was. This, however, may be mere gossip. It is understood that Mr. Bepmer will have no active opposition for a renomination from the Republicans, but that Messrs. James Littell and S. J. Wainwright, of Select, are active competitors for Mr. Burgwin's place. Now this being the case, the question presents itself—How shall the vacancies be filled? There is no reason why the caucus rule should not be applied to this, as well as to all other vacancies. It is certain that Mr. Burgwin would be chosen. On the other hand, he might succeed in getting the caucus nomination. So far as can be learned, no objection whatever has been urged against him personally. In this state of things it is difficult to forecast the result.

It is understood that the Commission will not meet again until after the election by Councils; and it may also be stated that the recent publication that the Board must had a great many ballots for a Secretary was wholly incorrect, as there was no meeting and consequently no ballots.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MAYOR BLACKMORE will announce his police appointments next week.

NO BIDS yet for the making of the chairs for the new City Hall.

TRAMS in January are said to have their counterpart in frosts in June.

GENERAL PEARSON, Ex-District Attorney, is about to dispose of the old cases on his list.

THE German Library Association has elected a new Board of Managers, and begins the new year under favorable auspices.

HON. HARMON MASON BIGHAM will occupy the office in the new City Hall for a few days only, previous to the expiration of his term.

ONLY eight common cases before the Mayor yesterday morning. The city within a few weeks has become noticeably moralized.

THE Lincoln Clubbers report that they saw all that was worth seeing in Harrisburg, on their recent trip.

EXPOSITOR SOUTH has been presented with a boot jack of a handsome and unique pattern. It "draws" most admirably.

ON motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., Mr. James S. Young was yesterday admitted to practice in our several Courts.

TWO fellows "roped in" on the Lincoln clubbers, on their recent trip to Harrisburg. They got a free ride to the capital, but did not return with the excursionists.

WM. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., was yesterday appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, a committee to take charge of the estate of Hannah West. The bond was fixed at $20,000.

THAT ugly hill on the corner of Diamond and Cherry alleys is being blasted. It has been "blasted" long enough by the public, but the present is the more effective way of getting it out of sight.

A GERMAN

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1872.

THE Republican National Committee in session at Washington yesterday designated Philadelphia as the place for holding the next Republican National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

THE defeat of HARLAN for Senator in Iowa is one of the most gratifying events that we have been called on to record for many a day. His defeat at a time when so much is being done to purify the public service, was an eminently proper if not a necessary act. His failure may no doubt be accepted as the verdict of guilty by the Republicans of Iowa on charges extremely damaging to him as a public man. Of Mr. ALLISON, his successful opponent, it may be said that his course in the other branch of Congress was honorable and useful; in his election the Senate and country have made a real gain.

THE war that has been declared on Civil Service Reform may lead to some curious changes. Thus, CARPENTER'S assault will almost necessarily bring out Gen. SCHURZ in defense of the President. TRUMBULL, if he would not sacrifice his consistency, must second him. SUMNER, too, will be compelled to fill up his voice for General GRANT. And CONKLING must either part company with CARPENTER and stand in line with SCHURZ, TRUMBULL and SUMNER, or in the awkward attitude of opponent of the Administration. In this respect, it seems not unlikely that the "GRANT" and "anti-GRANT" Senators may change sides, and it may come out, too, who are actuated by principle and who by selfish motive.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S onslaught on General GRANT'S Civil Service plan was a singular proceeding. In remarking, the other day, on the necessity of the people rallying to the support of the President in his efforts looking to reform, we said that the politicians, members of Congress and professional office-seekers were, as a general thing, opposed to him, and that without such support he would fail. Senator CARPENTER'S assault on the President—for it amounts to this—proves how correct we were. How extensive is the movement against Gen. GRANT and Civil Service Reform, headed by the Wisconsin Senator, we have no means of knowing. It is likely, however, to be attended with considerable expectation. As to the measure of realization, time will show.

MR. COLFAX will consent—has consented—to accept the Vice Presidential nomination once more. If ever there were reasons for doubting it none longer exist. He wanted to leave the Vice Presidency and go into the furniture business at his old home in South Bend,—in fact, had already invested and arranged to take the Presidency of a manufacturing company, as something better than the Vice Presidency of the United States. Probably furniture makers in general will appreciate the honor. They may sometime claim the Vice President as one of their own. It might not, however, be profitable in turn for any considerable number of furniture makers to aspire to the Vice Presidency. There are very few COLFAXES in or at the business.

TAKING GROUND.

An honest diversity of opinion respecting the merits of Civil Service Reform was of course to be expected, but the opposition which some Senators and Congressmen are raising over it before it has gone into operation or subjected to any practical test, would seem to be as ungenerous as it is certainly undignified. Two things have for some time been apparent: First, that the President and the Commissioners whom Congress authorized him to call to his aid, are genuinely anxious for the purification and elevation of the whole public service; and secondly, that the politicians, including not a few of the better and more conscientious sort, are as averse as it is possible that men can be, to giving up their political patronage and the power which it enables them to exert over the actions of other men. This is perhaps not to be greatly wondered at, when it is considered how long the vicious doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils—as if the science of politics were a scramble of hostile factions—has been in vogue, and how disinclined even the best men are to surrender the exercise of any valuable privilege which they have grown to look upon as a right. It is one thing for a Liberal English lord to speak of the essential equality of all his countrymen; it is quite another for him to voluntarily disrobe himself of the advantages of fortune and position which the accident of birth has conferred upon him. The principle underlying the objections of the Republican opponents of Civil Service Reform is, in so far as it has yet found development, of a precisely identical character, and shows how sadly the mania of office can warp the judgment and give a false tone to the voice of otherwise fair minded and honorable men. For it is to be borne in mind that the rules established by the Commission have barely, as yet, been set in motion, and that they have been condemned before trial, instead of afterwards. Moreover, when analyzed, it is shown that the opposition to them rests, not on any basis in itself intrinsically philosophic or reasonable, but simply upon the ground that they deprive Senators and Representatives of a vast political capital and traffic. This is not a good sign.

It is possible, of course, that the tests of experience may demonstrate the plan to be in some respects impracticable. This, however, can only be determined after the system has been fairly and fully tried. Meanwhile the position of its opponents will be in nowise strengthened by characterizing the Commissioners as "insignificant schoolmasters," as Senator Carpenter flippantly termed those gentlemen. Men who would seem to be ignorant of the commonest requirements of courteous behavior are hardly capable of mastering the merits of a grave and far-reaching national question intuitively and without pains-taking reflection. Nor, however faulty may be the memory of Senators, do the people forget that the system, so far from being a "new fangled" notion, is one which in some other countries has stood the strain and test of years, and that the balance of proof respecting its workings is very largely in its favor. It is new to this country only in the sense in which the postoffice order system, when first introduced from England, was new, and if it is allowed a fair trial will probably in the end answer the principal objections of its opponents in much the same effectual way as that beneficent system has done. The present opposition to the measure springs from endangered political selfishness and avarice, the lust of mastery and the greed of power; qualities in themselves utterly repugnant to true patriotism and desire for the advancement of the public good. The condition of Louisiana shows the desperate pass to which the strifes for place and the struggles of faction may, when unhindered, reduce States and peoples; nor does it appear honorable to our representatives or creditable to our republican institutions, that a plan designed and in some sort calculated to check the operations of this unlicensed spirit, and to lift the public service into something like stability and well regulated order, should be received at the threshhold with such undeserved indignity and contempt, proceeding from such low motives. All that the President, or the people at his back, ask in the matter, is that the question shall be treated with the sobriety and thoughtfulness which its gravity and importance demand. They are content that it stand or fall upon its merits, but they will not permit it to be judged in any other manner.

PERSISTENT IDEAS.

Association of ideas, or the law by which, as KANT states it, "empirical ideas which often follow each other create a habit in the mind whenever the one is produced for the other always to follow," performs a much more important part in human affairs than many suspect. In consequence of its operation or influence, habits of thought and feeling become so deeply fixed in connection with certain phases as to become ineradicable, or at any rate, capable of resisting the assaults of reason for many ages, after such habits have been discarded by people removed from the local surroundings upon which they depended. Ignorant or unmindful of the force of this law, we Americans are wont to wonder at the tenacity with which people in Europe cling to notions which seem to us utterly antiquated, but which we have been enabled to discard chiefly through our removal from the old countries, with whose localities, scenery and atmosphere such ideas are too intimately associated to be shaken off by their inhabitants. An eminent French ethnologist lately stated that everywhere in the provinces of France the peasantry are still dominated by ideas manifestly derived from a paganism supposed to have become extinct sixteen hundred years ago, and against which the priests labor almost in vain. It is also a well attested fact that the rites of WODEN were regularly celebrated by the country people of the north of England so recently as in the reign of ELIZABETH. Indeed, even at the present day, not only the illiterate peasantry but English people of all ranks retain customs and usages in the celebration of Christmas which can be clearly traced back to ante-Christian times, when they were practiced in honor of false gods. In a late number of a local German contemporary, KARL BLIND, its London correspondent, writing amidst the festivities of the Christmas season in England, gives some interesting details on the subject. At the time of the winter solstice the old heathen Germans, ancestors of the Teutonice races, had their solemnities with which they honored the occasion, and many of those ceremonies, little if at all modified, are still very widely observed at the anniversary by their insular descendants of to-day. Thus the gigantic Yule log, which in English country houses is still placed on the hearth on Christmas eve, is well known to have been an emblem or symbol employed by our pagan ancestors in the worship of fire, or the sun. In the boarding houses of the great public schools, in the country houses of the nobility and gentry, at the dinner tables of the universities, and at the royal table of England, a boar's head is still served up on Christmas day with much pomp and ceremony. The origin of the custom was undoubtedly an act of the same worship, the boar having been once sacred to the German sun-god. Among the Northmen the mythical name of the beast was Gullinbursti, or Golden-bristle. In some parts of England a swan is eaten at Christmas time, a usage formerly practiced in compliment to FREIA, or FRIGA, the German goddess who represented and patronized domestic affection and homely virtue, and who was sometimes called the swan-maiden. About Christmas time FREIA goes about and looks into the houses and cottages to see whether the young women are busy with their spinning. Other present observances of the time may, it seems, with equal ease be traced back to the same ancient source. Though such rites and ceremonies, at least many of them, long ago received a Christian interpretation, which has, among the educated entirely, and to some extent among the ignorant, superseded the heathen ideas associated with them, their continued existence well illustrates the persistence with which customs continue to haunt the regions where they were once rooted in the hearts of the people. Though oftentimes seeming to have died out, traditional superstitions associated with seasons and localities enter into the life of the uneducated masses so long as successive generations see around them the objects with which they were inextricably linked. Nothing but education or emigration can deliver the multitude from their influence.

It is hardly necessary to say that good as well as evil is of such conservatism as well as bigoted, irrational devotion to time honored abuses is sometimes bound up in and transmitted by this law of association. As an illustration of the advantages, of which it is in part the source, most intelligent Britons would no doubt refer to the evident vitality of the spirit of loyalty among them. For many years superficial foreign readers of newspapers had fully made up their minds that British loyalty had completely died out, as an old superstition, under the combined influences of education at home and of republican example abroad. This fancy has lately been proved to be a mere illusion. Among all classes of the people, from the highest to the lowest, the sentiment has been displayed with an intensity and manifest sincerity surprising even to many who fully sympathize with the feeling. Able men, like Dean STANLEY and Canon KINGSLEY, preach sermons, in which, while themselves exulting in the display, they show that no one ought to be ashamed of having taken part in it. According to the former, "loyalty is now, as it long has been, the personal side of patriotism." According to Mr. KINGSLEY the outburst had proved that, "in spite of English covetousness, luxury and frivolity, the English are not cynical yet, nor likely to be." But a clever American correspondent, who has witnessed the display, and read all the fine sermons preached on the subject, could think of no more appropriate synonym for the word loyalty than the words "contemptible snobbery!" And we suspect that many of our readers may be ready to accept the judgment as not far from the truth. The feeling either throws a great and enlightened nation into a paroxysm of anxiety and grief over the dangerous illness of a rather weak-headed young sporting man of dubious morals, may well seem incomprehensible to sober-minded, intelligent republicans. And yet it may be a most respectable and useful sentiment after all. It may be a superstition, but it is a worthy one, the outcome or combined result of all the sentiments which bind Englishmen to their island as being the chosen country of all the world, and which makes them believe in one another as being each worthy of confidence in times of trial. Into the association of ideas which gives consistence and strength to the sentiment it is impossible for a foreigner to enter.

APROPOS of the call which has recently been issued for the assembling of a National Convention at Cincinnati on the last day of the present month, for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will recognize the Supreme Being as the source of its authority, and place all Christian laws, institutions and usages in our Government on a legal basis in the fundamental law of the nation, an interesting letter upon the subject, written by President Washington soon after the adoption of the Constitution, has lately been republished from the Massachusetts *Sentinel* of December 3, 1796, from which it appears that the same theocratic ideas upon which the present call is based prevailed at that time to a considerable degree, and that *President* Washington did not sympathize with them, since he observes that "the path of true piety is so plain as to require but little political direction," intimates that to this consideration the absence of any regulations respecting religion from the Magna Charta of our country ought to be ascribed, and adds that in the progress of morality and science, to which the Government would give every furtherance, the advancement of the best interests of religion were to be looked for. The views of the Father of our country are of considerable interest as related to this question.

NOT the least remarkable thing about the political revolution in progress in Japan, is that the very orders of nobility which are thereby disposed of their estates and power, as a general thing lend themselves cordially to the support of the Mikado's policy; and that, except in a single instance, no violent opposition has been manifested toward it, although the persons whom it most nearly affects have generally, heretofore, been in good circumstances, and must henceforth, like other non-privileged persons, turn farmers, merchants, mechanics or laborers, unless they prefer to beg or starve. When it is considered that it took hundreds of years to overturn the system of European feudalism, and that even in the United States to-day the Republican idea of selecting the servants of the government upon the basis of moral fitness and intellectual qualification, instead of taking them at hap-hazard from a greedy horde of office-seekers, is characterized as an impracticable delusion, the peaceful acquiescence of the Japanese Daimios in the reform which has reduced them to the ranks, seems all the more wonderful, and contrasts all the more effectively with the morose selfishness of certain of our own dignitaries in a movement far less radical in its nature and inclusive in its operations.

THE British troops have once more been started on the war path in the East. About a year ago the Looshians, a tribe of people in the northwest of India, made a descent on a number of English settlers, and after committing gross barbarities, and adding even murder to their other crimes, they also carried off a young English lady, Miss Winchester, with them as a hostage, and now a British expedition of ten thousand men has set out to rescue the hostage and administer punishment to the uncivilized people. It is stated that the impositions of planters goaded these natives on to the perpetration of the barbarities enumerated.

THE following novel method of evading the Canadian copyright law against reprints of English copyrighted publications, has been hit upon by a shrewd bookseller of Montreal. He sets up the type, stereotypes his pages, conveys plates and paper across the line at Rouse's Point, where a printing press is set up, works off the edition and transports the sheets back to Canada. The work has become an American reprint and is subject to a small duty only, but only the press work has been done on this side of the line.

SILVER LEAD ORE has been discovered in considerable quantities in Llano county, Texas. It is said to differ in composition from any similar ores in the West. Owing to the large amount of carbonate of lead contained in the ore it is thought the smelting will be extremely easy; and as all the materials for flux, fuel and building abound in the immediate vicinity, it is hoped that the discovery may prove to be of more than local importance.

THE mortuary reports of St. Louis, for the past year, just published, prove it to be one of the healthiest of the large cities of the United States. The deaths the last year were only two per cent. of the population, and a decrease of 1,068 from the year preceding.

It is rumored that the New York *Commercial Advertiser* has been purchased by Collector Murphy, General Butler and others, who will make an out-and-out Administration organ of it.

A mysterious horse disease, which baffles the skill of the veterinary surgeons, has broken out in Maine and New Brunswick, and many horses have already died from it.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In Lincoln county, Nevada, there is a mountain of salt, pure, solid and transparent. In early days, when the Mormons had to rely solely on their own resources, they used flakes from this mountain for window panes, instead of glass.

Florida papers say that the present season has produced the largest and most delicious oranges seen for many years. The unusual size of the fruit is presumed to be owing to the fact that the groves lost one-third of their fruit during the severe gales of August, since which time the season has been most propitious for their development.

The Portland (Oregon) *Herald* says that Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," is engaged to be married to a lady of the Scottish nobility.

The Quaker revival at Brooklyn, to which we recently made reference, is bearing fruit in kind in various other parts of the country. The Society is also becoming modernized in the item of marriage. The parties still perform the ceremony themselves, but are allowed to do so at home instead of in the public meeting, as formerly, a committee of the Society being present.

The joint efforts making by Germany and Austria to induce the skilled workmen of the former country to go to the latter, where labor is scarce and very highly paid, threatens, it is said, very seriously to interfere with our own supply of educated artisans from the German Empire.

An eminent French physician recently stated that the French consume more tobacco than any other nation, and he attributes the enervation of the soldiers, as evinced during the late war, to the combined effect of alcohol and nicotine upon the national character.

Recent accounts from British Columbia state that mining is still proving successful and remunerative to those engaged in it. Gold to the value of $74,415 was assayed at the government assay office during November. The yield of the Omineca mines during the past season was $400,000.

A priest's corpse has just been discovered on the roof of Notre Dame, Paris. It was a strange one, an archivault, and its head, crushed almost flat, was still glued by blood to the stones. The corpse still had on a priest's cassock, except where the rooks and crows had torn it. It was the body of a man about fifty years old. A silver ring was on his left little finger, and in his pockets a small box-wood paper cutter and a Russian leather purse, containing 23f. 75c., and a business letter. It is yet impossible to explain the presence of the corpse on the archivault, for no accessible portion of the Cathedral is perpendicularly above any archivault. None of the guides remembered having shown a clergyman over the towers.

An interesting literary relic is announced for sale in London. It is Oliver Goldsmith's "Political View of the Present War with America upon Great Britain, France, Germany, and Holland," an original autograph manuscript, forty pages folio, believed to be unpublished, which came from the library of Isaac Reed, to whom it was presented by George Stevens, who had it from Hamilton, the printer. Mr. Hawes's account of Goldsmith's use of James's powders in his last illness, which was printed in 1774, accompanies the manuscript.

Inquiries are still going on in the United States Register's office, concerning the fate of certain vessels in which the Tichborne claimant is said to have sailed. These searches are being made at the request of the counsel for the defendants. The Osprey, of Boston, has been clearly traced to Australia in 1854. It is not yet ascertained whether she rescued any passengers from the Bella. The Osprey herself was lost on her return from Australia, with seventy or eighty passengers on board.

There is a child now in Warren county, North Carolina, who was born with perfect holes in its ears ready for the reception of earrings.

The tobacco interest on the Pacific slope is assuming considerable importance. It is estimated that 72,000,000 cigars are manufactured annually on that coast. It is claimed that tobacco is raised in the Santa Clara Valley which equals the best imported Havana article.

An interesting case for the doctors was furnished recently by an Ohio farmer, in whose anatomy a wheat beard, which he had swallowed, pushed itself about for five months, and finally issued from his cheek.

Among the prizes offered by the Cambridge University, England, for the year 1872, is a gold medal for a Latin ode, not to exceed thirty stanzas, on the subject: "The American united with the British people in a bond of peace and friendship."

In a police case in New York, on Friday, a youth, about ten years of age, was placed on the stand to give his testimony. The lawyer, as usual, asked the boy if he knew the nature of an oath, and received an affirmative reply. When asked what they do to persons who swear to a lie, he replied, "They make policemen out of 'em."

Henry Shaller, a seaman of the frigate Wabash, during her outward voyage, fell from the maintop-gallant yard into the sea, a distance of one hundred and fifty feet, and was picked up uninjured. He is one of the four survivors of the Oneida.

PERSONAL.

The famous Seminole chief, "Tiger Tail," was generally admitted to be "some pumpkins." Perhaps this accounts for the statement, which we find in a Key West (Fla.) paper, that his son landed at the wharf a few days since in a frail canoe, twenty by three feet, loaded with pumpkins fresh from the Miami everglades, 150 miles distant from Key West. The voyager paddled the entire way over a rough sea, single-handed and alone, and dumped his pumpkins at the landing point aimed at, without shaking a feather in his cap as the scion of an illustrious father.

The Monongahela *Republicana* publishes the following: Our friend, James M. Springer, Esq., of Bellevernon, fills a somewhat curious position. He married a couple one day; sold them their furniture the next; in a short time afterward visited the wife in her sickness; attended her funeral as undertaker, and the following Sabbath preached her funeral sermon—and in a short time married the former husband to another lady, and again sold them their furniture. A correspondent, who sends us the above, thus paraphrases the old adage, that

"Misfortunes never come single,"
And so, like birds of a feather,
The marriages and the deaths
Are always found together.

Mr. John S. Clarke, the celebrated comedian, after playing *Dr. Pangloss* nearly two hundred nights, in London, was recently obliged to give up his engagement on account of sickness. He sailed from Liverpool December 25, in the Cunard steamer Algeria, which was due in New York on January 2. The steamer encountered terrible hurricanes and storms for fourteen days, and was driven into Newfoundland. Mr. Clarke telegraphed that he expects to be in Philadelphia by Thursday.

An industrious autograph hunter in Europe has obtained the signature of Bismarck. The Prince inscribed his name on the page graced already by the autographs of MM. Guizot and Thiers. M. Guizot had written, "In my long life I have learned two principles: To forgive much, and never forget." M. Thiers had added, "A little forgetfulness does not hurt the sincerity of the pardon." Prince Bismarck improved the sentiment by writing, "I have learned to forget much and to have much forgiven me."

Charles Yardley, of Pittsburgh, prints the following in the New York *Express*: "I wish to tell you how I cured my cancer last summer without pain or money. Eight years ago a cancer came in my nose; it grew slowly for several years, soon after which it became frightful, and began to eat out my left eye. Last summer I drank wild tea, putting the tea grounds on the cancer every night as a poultice. In six weeks my cancer was cured. I am now sixty-two years old. I have given this remedy to several that have cancers and know two that have been cured since. I believe this tea grows over the country generally. During my time I have paid hundreds of dollars to doctors, but they never did me any good.

Mrs. Southworth, the novelist, is thus chatted about: Tallish in figure, with full forehead, well balanced head, thoughtful gray eyes and a face denoting intellect of the deliberate, reasoning kind, she seems likelier to be a writer of the Martineau order than of the imaginative style. She has two children, Dr. Richard J. Southworth, a much esteemed physician of Georgetown, and Charlotte Ewin Lawrence, the wife of Dr. James V. Lawrence, an officer in the United States army.

The following story is told about James Fisk, Jr. A man called at the door of the Erie Railroad office, on Twenty-third street, on Friday last, and insisted upon seeing Mr. Fisk. Nobody else would do. He must see the Colonel. He was ushered into the private office and granted a private audience. "I was put in Sing Sing convict, sir," he said. "I was sent to prison for four years, and by good conduct I shortened my term by six months. Yesterday I was discharged and I want to get to my home in Buffalo. Will you please give me a pass?" The Colonel inquired for particulars of the story, and, satisfied that the fellow was telling the truth, he burst out with the interrogation: "Had anything to eat since dinner?" "No, sir, nothing." "Mr. Comer, please fill out a pass to Buffalo for this man and give him $20. I don't care if such acts do impoverish me; money was created to be used." Turning to the supplicant, then, he said: "And now, young fellow, when you feel tempted to steal again just write me what you want and I'll supply them. Keep honest if you want to live. Good bye!" and the man, with expressions of gratitude, took his leave.

General Ambrose E. Burnside sailed from Europe for New York on Saturday last. It is expected that he will be present at the Grand Army banquet at the Continental, Philadelphia, on the 14th instant.

JUDGE KELLY, writing to the Philadelphia *Press* of the great Northwest, says: Of the coal and iron interests I have said nothing, nor can I say that which will give any one the faintest conception of the extent and variety of the coal and iron deposits of the trans-Missouri portion of our country. I know something of the coal measures, ore beds, and limestone deposits of Pennsylvania, and am not disposed to underrate them, but what I saw of the mountains of these substances west of the Missouri, constrains me to avoid the use of superlatives when speaking of those of our State. The ores are of every variety, and the deposits are truly immense, and in most cases they are found in the midst of wide fields of limestone. The mountain of magnetic ore on the Black Hills, about thirty miles north of Cheyenne, is, I believe, the most remarkable deposit of this kind of ore in the world. It is alike noteworthy for its vastness and the quality of the ore, some of which has yielded more than 90 per cent. of iron, and the average yield of which is said to be about 70 per cent. Having seen a mass of the ore, and at the first glance mistaken it for iron, I intended to visit the mountain, but fate denied me the privilege.

A LETTER WRITER thus describes Vancouver's Island. It is 500 miles long and 80 or 90 wide. It is for the most part unsettled, and almost unexplored. The wolf, the bear and the cougar devastate the flocks, while herds of deer and elk abound in the interior, and fish are plenty along the shores and in the lakes and running waters—a perfect Eden for those sometimes genteel and harmless loafers known as sportsmen. The elk has been represented to attain the almost incredible weight of 1,500 pounds, and a Jewish merchant here told me of a *dried* elk hide that weighed 60 pounds. On the main land opposite are cinnamon bears and wild mountain goats.

Winter-Proof Systems.

Their boots and flannels are necessary at this season, but the human frame requires something more than these to render it winter-proof. The inner man, as well as the outer surface of the body, must be protected. The raw, moist, chilly winds which prevail at this season transpire the warmest clothing and are apt to effect the health unfavorably, both through the pores and the respiratory organs. The surest way to avert the evil is to strengthen the internal machine, and thus enable it to repel the devitalizing influence of unwholesome weather. Enrich the blood, gently stimulate the circulation, regulate the bowels, invigorate the stomach, tone the liver, and brace the nerves with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and no condition of the atmosphere, however inclement, no variation of the barometer or thermometer, however sudden, will have power to disorder the system thus fortified in advance, and put in perfect working order. Damp and cold, acting upon a sensitive or feeble organization, may produce consumption, diptheria, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, low nervous fever, or intermittent fever; the importance of rendering the system impervious to these two destructive elements is therefore obvious. Persons in delicate health, or who are at all liable to be injuriously effected by atmospheric influences, should take the Bitters daily throughout the winter and spring. In this way dangerous diseases may be warded off, and a condition of perfect health preserved by individuals of comparatively feeble physique, while those more robust, who scoff at precautions, are suffering the penalty of their recklessness in hospitals and sick rooms.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!
A Very Large Assortment of
FINE TRUSSES,
Constantly on hand and for sale very low, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PATENT MEDICINES.
Genuine, and sold cheaper than elsewhere in the city, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
84 Market street, corner of Diamond,

SPONGES, SPONGES.
A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at
FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Diamond and Market street.

CARBOLIC TROCHES.
CARBOLIC TROCHES.
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

JEWELRY.
FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES
AND
SILVERWARE.
VERY LOW PRICES.
S. M. ORR,
114 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

BAILEY & C
Chestnut and 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,
Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer
Fine Watches,
At very moderate prices.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.

Watches.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
AND
CHAINS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,
No. 79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
(GILES, WALES & CO.) 15 Maiden Lane, New York.
MWF

BANK STATEMENTS.
FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
For the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1871.

ASSETS.

Real Estate owned by the Company	$ 61,288 01
Bonds, Mortgages and other Securities	59,955 38
Office Furniture	438 00
Due by purchasers of Real Estate	12,935 00
Due by Banks and Bankers	1,590 81
Cash	35,967 41
Total	$168,175 34

LIABILITIES.

Amount Capital Stock paid in	$ 34,893 00
Amount Unpaid on Real Estate not sold	32,652 87
Due Depositors	70,704 34
Due Banks and Bankers	2,815 08
Net Earnings	29,711 45
Total	$168,175 34

BENJ. C. PARKE, Treasurer.
January 1, 1872.

We, the undersigned Stockholders, appointed by the Board of Directors as an Auditing Committee, hereby certify that we have examined the Books, Cash and Securities of this Company, and find the above statement to be correct and true.

HENRY A. WEAVER,
C. H. WOLFF,
R. L. H. DARBS,
E. W. SWEETZER,
D. C. THOMPSON,
Committee.
January 4, 1872.

First Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend out of the net earnings for the six months ending the 31st ult., of THIRTY PER CENT. on the amount of Capital Stock paid up, payable on and after the 15th instant in cash on full paid shares, and credited to account on all others.
J. H. MILLER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 4, 1872. 7:TuTh

Salamander Cement Felting.
OFFICE OF AMERICAN IRON WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1871.
Messrs. W. C. CHILDS & CO., Pittsburgh.
Gentlemen—We most cheerfully bear testimony to the merits of your Salamander Cement Felting. It is the best non conductor and most durable covering for steam pipes, boilers, &c., that we know of. We tried it for several months on some of our pipes with such satisfactory results as induced us to apply about two hundred barrels in covering the steam pipes at our works.
Very respectfully, yours,
JONES & LAUGHLINS.

Salamander Cement Felting.
MWF
J. B. HOLLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, HAY, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POTATOES, FRUITS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.
No. 13 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Consignments respectfully solicited.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Ira B. McVay & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh;
McCullough & Smith, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Johnston & Colvin, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Marshall, Kennedy & Co., City Flour Mills, Pittsburgh;
W. S. Mook, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
D. S. Kean, Cas. Mayne, Nat. Bank, Brownsville, Pa.;
B. F. Fleming, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Waynesburg.

DRY GOODS.
Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!
BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

EDUCATIONAL.
NEW BRIGHTON
LADIES' INSTITUTE,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Spring Session commences February 5, 1872. Excellent accommodations. Ample and well improved Grounds. Careful and thorough instruction.
For Circulars apply to the Principal,
Mrs. C. E. SMYTHE,
New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).
Session Reopens Wednesday, Jan'y 3, 1872.
Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.
Attention is given to the Personal Habits and Moral Training of Cadets.
For Circulars apply to C. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 71 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the city of Pittsburgh, under the name and firm of ROSENBAUM, FLEISHMAN & CO., has been dissolved this day, by mutual consent, the senior partner, Mr. ISAAC ROSENBAUM, retiring. The business will be continued by MAX ROSENBAUM and SOLOMON I. FLEISHMAN, as ROSENBAUM & FLEISHMAN, who will settle all claims due to and by the late firm.
ISAAC ROSENBAUM,
MAX ROSENBAUM,
SOL. L. FLEISHMAN.
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1872. WIW

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—KIM & SONS, 118 Smithfield street (opposite New City Hall), Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealers in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods, Toys, &c. It will be our aim to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm.
LEWIS KIM,
GEO. F. KIM,
LEWIS C. KIM.

Dissolution of Copartnership
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MEYRAN & SIEDLE, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 2d day of January, 1872. Mr. Reinhold Siedle will settle all the business of the late firm.
CHARLES MEYRAN,
REINHOLD SIEDLE.

IN RETIRING FROM THE JEWELRY BUSINESS, I beg leave to tender my thanks to my friends and the public generally for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the house during my connection with the same, extending over a period of twenty-two years, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of their favor for my successor, who from his long experience and thorough knowledge of the business, will merit their confidence.
CHARLES MEYRAN.

Reinhold Siedle,
JEWELER,
(Successors to Mey an & Siedle),
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Fine Watches,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
French Clocks and English Cutlery
42 FIFTH AVE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, No. 251 Liberty street.
WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK,
JOHN K. KIRKPATRICK.
Pittsburgh, January, 8, 1872.

ON RETIRING FROM THE WHOLESALE GROCERY business, in which we have so long been engaged, we desire to tender our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for our successors, Messrs. HAWORTH & DEWHURST, whom from their long experience in and thorough knowledge of the business, we confidently recommend to the confidence of our late patrons.
WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.
JESSE HAWORTH, JOS. RAY, J. B. DEWHURST.
Haworth & Dewhurst,
(Successors to W. H. Kirkpatrick & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 251 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The undersigned having purchased the Stock of William H. Kirkpatrick & Co., will continue the Wholesale Grocery business, at the old stand, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the customers of the retiring firm and of Dealers generally.
HAWORTH & DEWHURST,
No. 251 Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WHITMORE, WOLFF, LANE & CO., has been dissolved this date, by limitation, the death of GEORGE WOLFF having occurred during the interim. The business of the late firm will be settled by WHITMORE, WOLFF, LANE & CO.
M. WHITMORE,
C. H. WOLFF,
THOS. H. LANE,
CHAS. T. NEALE,
Surviving Partners.
January 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name of WHITMORE, WOLFF, LANE & CO., for the continuance of the Hardware Business, at the old Stand, No. 50 Wood street.
M. WHITMORE,
C. H. WOLFF,
THOS. H. LANE,
CHAS. T. NEALE,
JOHN D. CHERRY.
January 1, 1872.

M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE,
C. H. WOLFF, JOHN D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
NO. 50 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION.
THE FIRM OF
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Was dissolved by limitation, on the 30th ult. The business of the late firm will be settled by its successors, HAINES & SHEIBLER, No. 94 Wood street.
DAVID M'CANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES,
Surviving Partners.
PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1872.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 1st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is HAINES & SHEIBLER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Wholesale Dry Goods business, and the same will be transacted in the City of Pittsburgh; that the names of the general partners are JAMES B. HAINES and FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER, both of the City of Allegheny, and the special partner is DAVID M'CANDLESS, of the City of Allegheny; that the capital contributed by the said DAVID M'CANDLESS is Seventy-five Thousand Dollars in cash, and upon duly appraised according to law; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and that it will terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.
JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
DAVID M'CANDLESS,
Special Partner.

Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. B. HAINES,
F. G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
DAVID M'CANDLESS, Special.

JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,
Fishing Tackle,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,
NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

$375 A MONTH—EXPENSES PAID.—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished to sell our Universal Cement, Combination Tunnel, Bottom Hole Cutter, and other articles. Circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
POPULAR PRICES.
At 50c, Brown Corded Velveteens, dark shades, suitable for Boys' Suits, a great bargain.
At 60c, Japanese Silks, good styles, Striped and Plaid.
At 62½c, Rolled Silk Poplins.
At 37½c, Black Alpaca Lustres, worth 50c.
At 50c, Pure Mohair Lustres, an extra bargain.
At 25c, Plaid and Stri

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EX CHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALL ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS, MASSILLON, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Deposits received and made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
H. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887, First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

We have considerable inquiry to-day for money from out of town parties, with good rates offered. The banks are, however, unprepared to take care of any but their immediate depositors, as far as we can learn.

—The first news from the coal shipment reaches us to-day. There was an unusual amount of coal lost on the run, the new boats being especially unfortunate. The attempt to hold up the price to fifteen cents did not succeed, and the rate realized was fourteen cents on lump coal and twelve on nut coal. Boats sold at Louisville at seventeen cents; this includes the boats themselves. As for money, it is the old story—none at all. The best terms were thirty day paper, and where longer time was given, interest was added to the rates.

—We give below the abstract of the October reports of the national banks, as furnished us by Comptroller Hulburd:

Abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks of the United States at the close of business on Monday, the 2d day of October, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$827,889,625 21
Overdrafts	3,862,684 79
United States bonds to secure circulation	564,478,800 00
United States bonds to secure dep's.	28,087,500 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	17,783,650 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	34,516,007 50
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	86,332,638 94
Due from National banks	43,525,362 05
Due from State banks and bankers	12,772,669 83
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	20,397,985 25
Current expenses	6,153,370 29
Premiums	1,580,930 17
Checks and cash items	13,944,670 86
Exchanges for clearing house	191,168,884 52
Bills of National banks	14,197,693 06
Bills of State banks	73,298 00
Fractional currency	2,036,484 98
Specie	13,252,998 17
Legal-tender notes	106,987,666 00
Clearing-house certificates	20,225,000 00
Three-per cent. certificates	7,186,000 00
Aggregate	$1,739,566,899 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$458,355,690 00
Surplus fund	101,119,671 91
Undivided profits	42,008,774 38
National bank notes outstanding	315,219,117 00
State Bank notes outstanding	1,921,056 00
Dividends unpaid	4,940,194 61
Individual deposits	690,686,486 55
United States deposits	20,511,935 98
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	5,393,148 93
Due to National Banks	131,730,713 04
Due to State banks and bankers	40,211,971 67
Notes and bills re-discounted	2,964,552 57
Bills payable	4,598,191 12
Aggregate	$1,739,566,899 72

The number of banks has increased during the year 158; increase of capital, $2,785,395; increase of earnings, $10,451,-328 49; increase in deposits, $165,008,-794 81; total increase of liabilities, $110,-853,662 80. loans increased, $115,624,130 19; cash increased, $31,688,999 95.

—The banking house of Van Hynning & Co. is announced at Canfield, O., William Schmick, cashier; New York correspondents, Ninth National; Pittsburgh correspondents, McVay & Co.

—At Tarentum a savings bank, John F. Humes cashier; New York correspondents, Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Pittsburgh correspondent, the Central Bank.

—Messrs. Ira B McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110	110	110
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111	111	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¾	111¾	111¾
10-40s	109¾	109½	109½
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
Canton						
New's Union Tel	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	56	56	55⅞	56	56	56
Adams Express						
Wells Fargo Ex						
American Express						
United States Ex						
New York Central	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
Erie	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Erie, preferred	44	44	44	44	44	44
Hudson River	114	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	90	90
Michigan Southern	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Chicago & Rock Island	91	91	91	91	91	91
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Do preferred	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Fort Wayne	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
Ohio and Miss'pi	46½	46½	47	47	47	47
Chicago and Alton						
Do preferred						
Boston, H'ford & E	3¼	3¼				
Harlem	110	110	110	110	110	110
New Jersey Central	110	110	109⅝			
Union Pacific						

	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	62	62½
Do. new	64	64½
South Carolina, July	34	34½
South Carolina, April	32	32½
Missouri sixes	96¾	96¾

Gold closing at 7⅜ cent.

Money 5 per cent. gold.

—The new 5 per cents. are growing in favor, and are to-day quoted 1 per cent. above gold. Our New York reports of the market remark: The receipts thus far have been chiefly from the West, the movement being about three weeks earlier than last year. This earlier return of money to this centre will, the Secretary in looking up an adequate currency in the Treasury vaults. It should be said that the greater part of these receipts from the West are in *national bank notes*, and it looks as if within a short time the banks would be burdened with this class of currency, and that some measure would have to be adopted to utilize them.

There being no general redemption agency one agency here, and another in for the Clearing House at the Clearing House in them. The last named plan has worked admirably in a general way, though on that account should not be adopted. In the market for commercial paper prime rates for prime indorsed remain 9@12 per cent. The demand is good and the supply of paper small.

—In regard to Virginia State finances the facts appear to be as follows: A bill was introduced in the lower branch of the Legislature about the 1st of December to suspend the funding of the old debt of the State into consols, about two-thirds of which funding had already been accomplished. The suspension professed to be simply to enable an investigation to be made as to the amount of the debt and the sources of revenue. This bill passed both branches of the Legislature by a large majority, but was vetoed by the Governor. The veto was overruled in the lower branch of the Legislature by a vote of 58 to 37; but in the Senate it is now under consideration, with much hope that it will be sustained. In the meantime a Committee of Conference of both Houses are considering a plan for the payment of the January interest and the completion of funding. There is in the State Treasury about $1,800,000, of which about $1,000,000 will pay the entire interest. But a vote of appropriation in some form is necessary to devote the money to this purpose. From the Committee of Conference, the acknowledged ability of the State to pay, and the firm position of the Governor in favor of payment, it may reasonably be expected that provision will be made for sustaining the credit of the State before the adjournment of the Legislature. The unenviable attitude in which the State has been placed will, no doubt, be understand, to the manipulations of what is known as the railroad "ring" in the State, who are anxious to depress the market price of the State bonds, and also to depreciate the value of the State interest in internal improvements, which latter is now advertised for sale at auction at Richmond at an early date, for the purpose of buying.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 12, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market was a dull one, being entirely without life and activity. Buyers have made up their minds to hold off; the result was we have no sales of the raw material to communicate to our readers; prices are given the same that ruled yesterday. We quote as follows:

CRUDE.

Spot 10¼c; January 10¼c; S. O. all year 10¼c; R. O., all year 13c.

Parker's.....$3 82½. Foster's.....$3 90 ₱ bbl.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note for the information of our readers. The sales for some time past were made by telegraph in New York or Philadelphia at the following. January 22c; February 22¾c; March 23¾c; January to June 24c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 11.—The market was firm, with an upward tendency all day. Upper Tract opening at $3 80 and buyers gradually yielding to the demands of holders until at the close $3 90 was paid. On lower road $5 was generally paid. Following are the

SALES:

500 bbls upper road, church run.....3 80
500 bbls upper road, church run.....3 85
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 85
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 90
2,000 bbls upper road, 5 days' quarter.....3 90
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center, spot.....4 05
170 bbls Tarr Farm.....4 05
1,250 bbls Rouseville, spot.....4 05
250 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity.....4 10
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....4 10
2,000 bbls Oil City.....4 25
2,000 bbls Oil City.....4 27½

NEW YORK, January 11, closing of the 10th.—The market shows no important change with scarcely any demand, and prices entirely nominal; crude in bulk 13c; refined 22c; Philadelphia delivery continues very dull without sales of consequence made; refined quoted at 22½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Firm; s w 22¼@22½c; crude 12½c; cases 27c; January 22½@22¾c. Nothing doing.

OIL CITY, January 11.—Market firm; lower held at $4 10; 47 gravity, at Oil City, held at $4 20.

ROUSEVILLE, January 11.—Market firm at $4 10.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 11.—Market firm at $4 05@4 10.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

ROUSEVILLE, January 11.—Market quiet and firm at $4 10.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 11.—Market quiet at $4 15.

TITUSVILLE, January 11.—Market quiet and nothing doing, and no disposition to operate; prices nominally unchanged.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Thomas King	Standard Oil Works	222
Thomas Hackett	Riverside Oil Works	180
B S Duncan	Sterling Oil Works	480
Wm Stewart	Woodville Oil Works	314
Wm Stewart	Oleopolis Oil Works	80
B S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	234
L P Tack	Nonpareil Oil Works	450
J Dunlap	Crystal Oil Works	450
Thomas Hackett	Triumph Oil Works	170
H. McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	370

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard Oil Works	222	Riverside Oil Works	180
Sterling Oil Works	480	Woodville Oil Works	314
Oleopolis Oil Works	80	Peerless Oil Works	234
Nonpareil Oil Works	450	Crystal Oil Works	450
Triumph Oil Works	170	Vesta Oil Works	370
Total			3,850

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, January 10, 1872.

John Spear & Co, 166 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia	
Vesta Oil Works, 503 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia	
Wm McKelvy & Co, 311 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia	
Wm McKelvy & Co, 57 bbls to Wm Blair & Son, Harrisburg	
Standard Oil Co, 405 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia	
Lockhart, Frew & Co, 208 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia	
Total	1,593

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Elkins, Bly & Co, 50 bbls to J. C. & Co., Mount Joy, Pa.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 215 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Holdship & Co., 60 bbls to Riggs & Bunce, New York.

Total 331

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather is bright and spring-like, and the streets to-day were thronged with pedestrians of all ages and sexes. Trade is more brisk, and those who should know affirm that it will continue to gradually increase until the regular opening of the spring trade. There are few changes in prices, and these are so unimportant that we omit them. The rivers are still in fair navigable order for steamers, and invoices of merchandise are daily arriving and departing. We omit our usual extended quotations.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

10d, 12d, 16d, 20d, 30d, 40d, 50d and 60d.....Portland ₱ bbl $4 50
8d and 9d.....4 75
6d and 7d.....5 00
4d and 5d, blued.....5 25
5d, blued.....6 00
3d, blued.....7 25
3d fine, blued.....7 25
2d fine, blued.....8 00
10d and 20d, casing.....5 25
8d and 9d casing.....5 50
6d and 7d casing.....5 75
4d and 5d casing.....6 00
6d, finishing.....6 25
4d finishing.....6 50
3d finishing.....7 00
Clinch.....add 25c

Cut spikes, 3 to 6 inch.....4 75
Barrel Nails.....¾, $8 25; ⅞ inch, $7 50; 1 inch, $7 00; 1¼ inch, $6 25; 1½ inch, $6 00; 1¾ inch, $5 50; 2 inch, $5 25.

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 4 by ¼ to 1 inch	3 8-10c
1¼ to 4 by ⅛ to 1 inch	4c
1¼ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	4 2-10c
1¼ and 1¾ by ⅜ to ½ inch	4c
1 and 1¼ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	4 1-10c
1¼, ⅜ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	4 2-10c

HOOP STOCK.

All sizes	5 3-10c
Nail rods	7 1-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 4-10c
1½ to 3½ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 5-10c
1½ to 1¾ by ½ and 5-16 inch	4 5-10c
1½ to 3½ by ⅝ and 5-16 inch	5c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-10 to No. 12	4 8-10
1½ to 2½ 3-10 to No. 12	5 00
1½ to 2½ 3-10 to No. 12	5 1-10
1½ to ⅞ by 3-10 to No. 12	6 00

HOOPS.

3¼ to 3 inch	5 1-10
3¼ to 4¾ "	5 3-10
1¾ to 2 "	5 3-10
1¼ to 1 11-10 inch	5 1-10
1¼ to 1¾ "	5 1-10
¾ "	6 4-10
½ "	6 8-10
⅜ "	7 8-10
½ "	8 3-10

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¾ inch	3 8-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	4 1-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	4 2-10c
2¾ to 4 inch	4 3-10c
⅞ to ¾ inch	4 4-10c
⅝ to 1 inch	4 5-10c
⅝ to 1¼ inch	4 2-10c
⅜ 10-7 to 1¼ inch	4 5-10c
⅜ to ½ inch	4 6-10c
5-16 inch	5 c
⅜ inch	5 4-10c
5-16 inch	7 4-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	4 4-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 6-10c
½ inch	4 8-10c
⅜ inch	5 1-10c

Fluted and star lightning rod.....5 9-10
Wagon box iron, ¼ and ⅝.....5 9-10

	Boiled.	Charcl.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 14	5 1-10		
" " 15 to 20	5 3-10		
" " 21 to 24	5 5-10		
" " 25 to 26	5 7-10		
" " 27	6 1-10		

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

TANK IRON.

3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inches thick	5 2 10
Boiler Plate	6 00
Heads not flanging	6 2-10
Heads flanging	7 00
Plow Slabs	6 00
Plow Wings	6 5-10

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 3-10
1¼ by ⅝ and ¾ inch	5 3-10
1¼ by ⅞ and 1 by ⅝ and ¾ inch	4 5-10
1¼ by ⅞ and 1	4 5-10c
Wagon Box Iron, all sizes	5 9 10

EXTRA CHARGES TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and rounds and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	1-10c
Heavy bands	1-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	4-10c
Hoops	5-10c

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rate of exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ₱ cent. for cash, if remitted within fifteen days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January, 11, 1872.

We quote the manufacturers prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₱ dozen	$ 4 00
Shaker " 2, "	3 50
Hurl A, "	4 00
Hurl "	3 50
Hurl "	2 50
Round Hurl	3 00
Plain Hurl	2 50
Warren common	2 25
Broom corn, prime ₱ ton	$200
Broom corn, common, ₱ ton	100@120
Broom handles, ₱ 1,000	30@40
Swallow brooms, ₱ dozen	7 00

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 8.—The new year opens with a brisk demand for nearly all grades of raw and manufactured iron, with prices firmly maintained in American pig, and an advance of $2 50 ₱ ton in the price of refined merchant bar. Old rails have advanced fifty cents to one dollar ₱ gross ton, and continue scarce, especially for quick delivery. No 1 wrought scrap iron has advanced on the other side and is in limited supply.

Below are the closing prices of the past week:

American No. 1, foundry pig	$36 00@37 00
American No. 2, foundry pig	34 00@35 00
American No. 3, forge pig	33 00@35 00
American No. 4, white and mottled	31 00@32 00
Scotch pig, (carro lots)	35 00
Bar iron, Dills, for shipment, gold, (Ts 50c ₱ ton less)	47 50@48 00
Old rails, Dills, on the spot, gold, (Ts 50c ₱ ton less)	42 00@— —
No. 1, wrought scrap, (ex ship), currency	41 00@42 00
No. 1, wrought scrap, (for shipment)	41 @— —
American refined bar, (mill price)	87 50@— —
American common bar, (mill price)	75 @80 00
American rails, at mills	70 @72 50
English rails, (ex ship N. Y.), gold	60 00@62 00

We are firmly inclined to-day, as we were last week, to believe that the present week will be without any noticeable variation from the previous week. Iron continues firm at quotations, the demand being principally for forge. Manufactured iron continues firm and steady at last quotations. The market for bolts, nuts and old rails remains quiet but steady at former quotations. The Belgian market asks an advance on old and new rails on last quotations. Scrap iron is dull at former quotations. Railroad spikes are a little more active, with sales being held at last quotations. The following are the quotations for American iron: Pig—Foundry $36@37 No 2 do @34 50@35 50; grey forge $34@35; white and mottled @31 50@32 for white mottled and grey forge red shot iron, made of all charcoal ores, is firmly held as follows: White @31 50; mottled @32 50; grey forge @35 50, at furnace; bar iron @4c@5 50; rails, American, at works, $69@71; second hand rails, gold, for T's, and $46 @47 50 gold, for T's; scrap No 1 wrought $41@42, iron yard; cast machinery $6@7; nuts @ 7½ per key; railroad spikes 4½c per lb.—*North American.*

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 10.—Wool meets a steady demand, and full figures are obtained, but many holders are indifferent about operating, but many lots in the country is small; sales of 110,000 lbs at the following quotations: Tub, ordinary, good to choice 58@59c; common and quarter fleece @ 56@57c; ¾ and half blood 67@ 70c; ¼ blood @58@61c; fine XX, pick lock, 70@74c; western mixed grades, 55@57c; combing wools, washed, 73@76c; do unwashed 55@58c; unwashed, coarse and medium, 52@56c; fine 42@ 45c; pulled wools, No 1 and super, @56@56c; do merino long @56@c; lambs, pulled, @60@62c; short merino pulled 57@60c; Texas unwashed, carpet, 34@ 36c; do clothing 44@45c; Colorado washed 50@53c; do unwashed 42@44c.—*North American.*

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 11.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn a shade lower; high mixed 50c; low mixed 47½c; yellow 48¾@49c. Oats dull; Michigan 41½c. Clover seed $6 16.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1872.

Below will be found our report of the live stock market for the week ending this evening:

Cattle.

At the close of last week's report we remarked that the market was slow, with a fair supply of cattle offering, and selling at figures about ½c lower than they commanded the week previous. On Thursday the market opened up with a supply on sale fully up to, if not a little greater than the demand, and as buyers were not disposed to buy heavily, unless sellers would concede to lower prices, trade ruled but moderately active, and closed in the evening with several lots unsold. During Friday the receipts were heavy, and active were received by dealers from New York reporting that the market again inclined downward, with prices about ½c lower. Under this influence and feeling, trade was slow during the day, it taking sellers and buyers to make a bargain, as buyers wanted further concessions, which in most cases they obtained. On Saturday but little was done in the way of trade, as most of the dealers had sold out the week, though there yet remained several loads unsold; some of these wore taken to Allegheny for retail and the balance held over. The receipts this week up till Thursday were fair, and the market opened up with cattle selling slow at about last week's prices. Not much was done, as the principal dealers had not arrived from eastern markets. To-day, however, there was an increased attendance of buyers, all the eastern markets being ably represented. The receipts were rather heavy and the market weak on the common grades which are in greatest supply. Very few strictly prime cattle have been on sale, and while they have sold pretty well, and for better prices relatively than more common grades, yet we think at this writing they are not selling as well as last week. If the arrivals during the balance of the week, a further decline of them would certainly occur, as at present the inquiry seems to be for the better grades of cattle. Common cattle, some of the sellers say are selling slow at prices from ¼ to ½c lower than last week, but not much change.

Following are the prices ruling for the different grades. Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pounds steers, $5@6 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25@5 50; common to medium, 1,00 to 1,100, $4 25@4 90; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00@4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 75@4 25.

Hogs.

At the time of closing last week's report, we remarked that the market was active, with light receipts on sale, and hogs selling at prices fully ½c higher than they commanded the week previous. On Thursday it again opened up with a light supply on sale up with a fair demand ruling for all grades, and all the offerings changed hands. On Friday and Saturday the receipts were again light, and consisted principally of hogs of the more common grades, very few strictly prime offering. Sales were made during the day of most of the offerings at prices from $4 75 to $4 90 for prime, and $5 20 for strictly prime, the market closing firm. This week the market opened up firm with but few hogs on sale, particularly of the best grades and the market ruled somewhat active, prices generally running as high as $5 40 ₱ 100 lbs for prime Philadelphia, an advance of 15c since the close of last week. On Tuesday the receipts were more free and the market under which prices declined ½c, though without change in prices. To-day, however the market is weak and prices fully 15c ₱ 100 lbs lower than on Monday—$5 25 being about the top of the market. The light arrivals this week from dealers anticipate a further decline, as the advance was caused by a light supply. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $5 15@5 25; good to prime Philadelphia $5 05@5 10; fair to good Philadelphia, $5 00@5 05; good to prime Yorkers, $5 10@5 20; good to prime, $5 to 90 lbs, $5 00@5 10; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25@5 75; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $5 00; foot rot and scalawag, by the head, $1 50@2 50.

Cattle.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	23,770	6 00	17	21,660	6 00
18	19,230	5 25	18	20,700	5 25
2	2,480	5 00	12	11,850	4 50
1	1,040	4 00	19	17,220	4 50
2 bulls	1,820	2 50			

BRIDGES, BUFF & CO. SOLD

15	22,620	5 30 @ 5 40	21,600		4 40
17	16,630	4 00 @ 4 10	9 head		50 @ 3 00
17	17,860	4 50	17,340		4 50
3	2,940	6 00	3	4,280	6 25
2	2,080	4 00			
20 comm'n	19,920	4 00	19 comm'n	22,050	4 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

4	4,110	5 00	17	17,550	4 90
20	19,650	5 00	14 Texas	60,450	4 90
16	20,020	5 50	14	18,180	5 50
1	1,280	3 00 of 5 25	on foot	1,280	$1,080 00
2	2,150	3 50 of 5 25	13	15,760	5 25
14	15,180	5 25	19	21,280	5 15 off 5 40
8	10,000	5 50	15	21,280	5 40

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

2	2,410	5 87	7	9,980	6 25
2	2,880	5 75	7	1,240	5 50
1	1,500	5 00	44	61,160	6 80
20	21,020	6 45	17	17,360	6 50
4	1,930	4 50	17	19,200	5 15
20	24,020	5 75	18	25,210	6 40
20	21,140	4 25	40	49,230	5 80
2	1,630	4 25	2	2,030	4 60
3	2,550	3 75	2	2,100	4 50
3	3,170	3 50	2	1,540	3 75
3	4,320	3 25	37	41,770	5 00

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
11	Yorkers	5 90	1	940	$14
12	2,230	4 40 @5	23,960	4	

HUGHES HUEY & CO SOLD

20	20,070	5 80	25	25,100	5 25
46	11,560	4 70 @ 5	28,060	5	2
113	24,840	4 75 @ 5	13,200	5	1
42	14,150	4 85 @ 5	9,960	4	8
42	11,640	4 75 @ 5	11,410	4	8
44	9,980	4 65 @ 5	16,230	4	8
41	8,760	4 60 @ 5	5,270	4	8
19	5,200	5 00 @ 5	10,140	5	2
29	9,110	5 00 @ 5	12,130	4	7
23	6,200	4 50 @ 5	13,950	5	1
67	16,170	4 50 @ 5	16,200	4	8
66	11,700	4 @ 4	24,960	4	6

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

123	43,190	5 25	38,440	4	80
11	3,340	5 00	10,820	4	60
13	13,480	5 10	13,200	4	75

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

97	21,270	5 25	24,940	5	25
178	51,080	5 40	13	3,160	5
4	1,000	5 00	14,420	4	75
19	3,910	4 12	2,500	5	00
19	3,870	4 75	2,500	5	00
21	2,460	5 00	2,460	4	75
21	2,440	5 00	2,460	4	75
6	2,510	4 00	5,640	4	75
20	16,050	5 25	5,220	5	00
27	6,010	4 62	12,060	4	20
28	6,610	4 62	12,300	4	20
157	25,560	4 80	11	3,730	4 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

347	52,450	4 75	76	24,710	4 40
84	24,890	5 15	92	27,550	5 15
84	24,890	5 15	85	24,870	5 15
125	23,200	4 80	154	24,170	4 60
125	24,750	5 15	97	28,650	5 15
126	23,600	4 70	51	10,140	4 10
126	9,810	4 70	20	4,250	4 40
92	16,250	4 75	119	26,600	4 75
92	16,250	4 75	119	26,600	4 75
34	5,260	5 10	63	19,080	5 25
34	5,260	5 10	63	19,080	5 25
104	23,910	4 75	87	21,170	4 15
104	23,230	5 10	77	20,050	4 85
166	34,690	4 65	106	25,400	4 75
166	34,690	4 65	106	25,400	4 75
86	9,470	5 10	34	7,050	4 60

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

20	21,180	4 85	23	22,810	4 90
109	23,950	4 80	16	2,660	4 25
18	16,730	5 20	24	24,910	4 75
102	22,420	4 75	5	3,160	4 62
102	22,420	4 75	5	3,160	4 62
49	9,240	4 60	38	28,480	4 90
180	40,444	5 00			

W. NEWPORT BOUGHT

13	13,030	4 75	17	5,260	4 65
5	2,500	4 80	13	27,430	4 90
113	23,500	4 65	109	18,540	4 80
113	23,500	4 65	109	18,540	4 80
46	10,380	4 50	17	3,510	4 50
46	10,540	4 60	27	14,600	4 90
46	16,280	4 40	38	8,450	4 50
46	16,280	4 40	38	8,450	4 50
62	16,100	4 80	49	11,870	4 80
62	16,100	4 80	49	11,870

THE VERY LATEST.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

To be Held June 5th, at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1872.

The Republican National Committee, appointed by the Chicago Convention of 1868, met in this city to-day to fix the place for holding the next National Convention. Ex-Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, presided. After a general exchange of opinions the question was taken on selecting the first Wednesday in June as the time for holding the Convention. It was agreed to—ayes 22, noes 6.

On motion, the Executive Committee decided to hear what delegations from cities had to say as to the place of holding the Convention. It was announced that propositions had been received from Boston, Louisville, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Dr. Loring advocated the selection of Boston.

Mr. Wetherell presented the claims of Philadelphia, which, together with the State of Pennsylvania, requires political stimulus. Pennsylvania, he said, gives twenty-six electoral votes, which it is all important should be secured for the Republican party. He stated that the hotel keepers had given a pledge that they would not charge extortionate prices.

Representative Stephenson, of Ohio, presented the advantages of Cincinnati as the place for the meeting of the Convention, it not only being desired by Republicans but by all the people. Among other reasons given by him was the fair distribution of the sittings of the National Convention. The Republican Convention had been held in Philadelphia once, in the east twice, in the west twice, but in the center never. The sitting of the Convention in the center must politically affect the circumference.

Delegate Chapman recommended Washington.

Ex-Senator Henderson gave reasons why St. Louis should be selected. Some in Missouri have their preference for Grant, while there are preferences for others, but whoever may be nominated will be supported by the Republican party of that State. The holding of the Convention will add something to strengthen the Republican party.

On motion of Senator Pomeroy, the Executive Committee proceeded to vote by ballot for the place of holding the National Convention. The result was: Philadelphia, 18; Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 2; Boston, 3; Louisville, 3.

The Executive Committee decided that each State shall have delegates to the Convention to double the number of Senators and Representatives, and two for each organized territory, including the Territory of the District of Columbia, which shall have a right to vote.

CALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

The following is the call adopted by the Committee:

In calling this Convention the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations with the Government; the laws of the country have been faithfully executed; the public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established; governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest, now successfully inaugurated; the rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions; the defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered; the rights and interests of labor have been recognized; laws have been enacted and are being enforced for the protection of persons and property in all sections; equal suffrage has been engrafted on the National Constitution; the privilege and immunities of American citizenship have become part of the law; a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who have engaged in rebellion; complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace thoroughout the world, while national honor has been maintained; corruption has been exposed and offenders punished, responsibility enforced and safeguards established. Now, as hereafter, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue firmly to establish its fundamental principles we invite the co-operation of all citizens of the United States.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. Gorham, of California, at the morning session offered the following resolutions, in order, as he said, that they might be canvassed during the recess:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee, that any test of civil offices in States which might operate to exclude citizens because they have not received a collegiate or academic education, would be in violation of the rights of a great majority of the American people who have received common school education only, and would be justly regarded by them as an attempt to put upon them and their children the degrading badge of inferiority.

Resolved, That while political opinions do not necessarily control the question of fitness for public stations, yet we deem the exclusion of Democrats from office by Republicans as entirely consistent with good morals and good government, and that any other course is inconsistent with the implied obligation assumed by those who consent to be candidates of the Republican party for public offices.

Upon the reassembling of the Committee the resolutions were withdrawn, Mr. Gorham stating that while it was evident they expressed the sentiments of the Committee, it was the general desire that the subject should be left for the future.

SUGGESTION TO OFFICE HOLDERS.

Mr. Fulton proposed the following resolution: That in view of the proposed renomination of the present Executive, this Committee would respectfully suggest to those holding commissions under the general Government the propriety of abstaining from seeking or accepting appointments as delegates to the National Convention.

Some members expressed themselves to the effect that the resolution was out of order, and yielding to them, Mr. Fulton withdrew it.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The meeting was harmonious throughout. Mr. Greeley did not attend.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 11, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue low at the Rocky Mountain stations on Friday, with cloudy and threatening weather; an area of rising barometer, with clearing weather extend from the Missouri and Missipi rivers eastward to the Atlantic and the Hudson; the low barometer on Lake Ontario move eastward over New England to-night, with threatening weather and light rain, especially on the Atlantic coast; southerly winds increase to-night on the East Atlantic, veering on Friday to the West, with clearing weather. Brisk southwest winds verging to northwest prevail on Lakes Erie and Ontario to-night, and to a less extent on Lakes Huron and Michigan.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Both branches of the Colorado Legislature passed, by an almost unanimous vote yesterday, a joint memorial to Congress, asking for an enabling act for State organization. The memorial recites the great progress of the Territory financially, the length of railroads built and being built within its borders, and the large increase of its population by *bona fide* settlement.

Grand Duke Alexis and party left St. Louis yesterday on their buffalo hunt. In consequence of the moderating of the weather the original programme will be carried out. Gen. Sheridan will join the party at Omaha.

Missouri State bonds maturing this year will be paid in coin at New York.

Hon. Henry Stanberry denies that either he or Hon. Reverdy Johnson were illy or discourteously treated by citizens of Columbia, S. C., while acting as counsel in the recent Ku-Klux investigation had there.

John Heilner, charged with committing a murder at Evansville, Ind., some two years ago, was arrested at St. Louis yesterday on the requisition of the Governor of that State.

On the Union Pacific Railroad, the two eastward bound passenger trains, which have been blocked at Creston, have gotten through the obstruction at that place. The one passing Rawlins station at eleven o'clock Wednesday night, stuck at Simpson station all night, and left Medicine Bow at 2:30 P. M. yesterday. The other, which left Rawlins yesterday morning, has not yet reached Medicine Bow. The road is reported blocked at Lookout, and the westward bound train of Wednesday is supposed to be there.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, yesterday morning narrowly escaped being the scene of a disastrous conflagration. A fire broke out in a wing of the Pacific House, during the prevalence of a gale from the northwest, and the best efforts of the firemen, assisted by reinforcements from Omaha, were required to stay the flames. Damage to the amount of $25,000 resulted.

The impeachment of State Auditor Gillespie has been abandoned by the Nebraska Legislature, which adjourns on the 17th inst.

Marsh, the former Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Lincoln, Nebraska, lately elected State Senator to fill a vacancy from Ottoe county, has been admitted to his seat. Much opposition was made to his admission on account of reports discreditable to his management of the asylum.

The Ku-Klux cases at Columbia, S. C., having been disposed of, the United States Court yesterday adjourned *sine die*.

A defalcation has been discovered in the First National Bank of Rhode Island which may sweep away its surplus of $50,000. The cashier and teller are the guilty parties.

The election of officers in the New York Union League Club occurred last night. There were three tickets in the field, and intense excitement. The result will not be made known until this evening.

The Alabama Legislature have declared John M. Smith to be the Governor, and fixed to-day for his inauguration.

The Bricklayers' National Convention at Albany, yesterday elected officers for the ensuing year: President—James T. Kirby, of Baltimore; Vice President—William O'Brien, Chicago; Secretary—John W. Browning, New York; Vice Secretary—Samuel A. Steele; Treasurer—James O'Neal, Albany.

NEW ORLEANS.

WAR OF FACTIONS SITUATION

A Tampered With Grand Jury.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—The political muddle, continues. The Metropolitan policemen and Winchester rifles predominate at the Mechanic Institute. In the Senate no quorum. In the House, Mr. Young, colored, of Concordia, in the course of his remarks stated he was in favor of all the reforms demanded by the Democratic members, that he favored the repeal of all obnoxious laws, and if the Governor vetoed them he would vote to pass them over the veto. He stated that he did not come to the Legislature to represent a party, but the whole people of his parish. These sentiments seemed too Conservative for the House, as they met with no applause.

Governor Warmouth, in a note to General Emery, says: "Affairs have assumed such a shape now that I think danger of riot or tumult has about passed. I write to say that I think by to-morrow at twelve o'clock you can safely withdraw your troops to the barracks."

In the First District Court, when the Grand Jury come in this morning, Judge Abell called them before him and ordered the reading of an article from a newspaper regarding the assault made on New Year's day on Maj. T. Morris Chester, colored, by Lieut. Governor Pinchback and others. After the reading the Judge asked the foreman if they had taken any action in the matter. The foreman replied they had not. The Judge then asked if they had taken any action regarding the killing of Wheyland. The foreman replied they had, and had already subponaed witnesses for this morning. The Judge next read a letter from a prominent member of the bar, charging that the Grand Jury had been manipulated or packed by Governor Warmouth. Judge Abell then discharged the Grand Jury, having, he said, sufficient reasons to believe they failed to do their duty, while not at all inquiring into the dastardly assassination of Major Chester, they with the most astonishing quickness went into the Wheyland homicide. It also appears that nine of the sixteen jurors were from the Second district. A bench warrant was issued for the arrest of George W. Carter, as implicated in the Wheyland homicide.

EUROPE.

Discontent in Austria.

VIENNA, January 11.—The draft of an address from the upper house of the Reichsrath calls the attention of the crown to the manifest increase of discontent among the subjects of various portions of the Empire, arising from recent misgovernment, and particularly opposes the increase of taxation for military purposes.

Movement Against the French Republic.

PARIS, January 11.—Members of the party of the Left in the Assembly are making preparation for presentation to that body of a demand for the cessation of both the provisional and definitive establishment of the Republic. The Minister of Finance will in two weeks pay the fourth half milliard of the German war indemnity.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 11.—Disraeli will at Easter visit Glasgow University, of which he was recently chosen Lord Rector.

The *Times* reviews the story of the Alabama, contending that if neutrality is virtually a state of almost unlimited liability, the situation of neutrals is indeed intolerable.

The *Times* financial article announces that the contract of telegraphists agreed yesterday to establish direct cable communication between England and New York.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1872.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association continued its sitting to-day. Mrs. Gordon, of California, gave an account of the movement in that State. Mrs. Anthony eulogized Vic. Woodhull, saying she would compare in a moral or intellectual sense with politicians and public men. Mrs. Hooker read a piece of poetry. The balance of the programme comprised other speeches, songs, &c. Theodore Banks, who announced himself an Internationalist, said woman suffrage was the weak plank in the International platform. Henry Ward Beecher sent a letter favoring the cause. Mr. Garfield, delegate from Washington Territory, in a communication, opposed the movement. Adjourned.

INSIST UPON MARTIAL LAW.

The President has been appealed to by a large number of property holders and others in New Orleans to put the city under martial law. He has within the last few days been in receipt of a large number of telegrams on the subject of the disturbances there, which he has referred to Attorney General Williams for his opinion. It is doubtful whether martial law will be declared, but may be the police and militia will be restrained from interfering with the Legislature or Courts.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 11, 1872.

UNPLEASANT SURVEILLANCE.

Miss Mansfield complains to the police that her house has been watched day and night, since the murder of Fisk, by strangers. She can't go out for fear of personal violence. The officers promised to give the case attention.

IN THEIR NEW QUARTERS.

The new operating room of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the preparation of which consumed five months, time, was occupied this afternoon. President Orton congratulated the employes upon their possession of the new quarters, which he said was the fruit of thirty years' experience, and really a marvel of taste and elegance. Praising the operators for the manner in which their labors were performed, he said if they did as well in the future the company will be ready to meet all the demands of the public and remove all danger of governmental interference with the telegraph.

Governor Washburne yesterday delivered his first annual message to the Legislature of Wisconsin, in which he alluded feelingly to the relief afforded the sufferers by the September and October fires in that State, and gave a statistical account of the moneys and supplies received and expended therefor. He recommended the appointment of a Legislative Committee to act in conjunction with the Relief Committee of Green Bay and Milwaukee, to still further help the needy.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—River nineteen feet; fallen nearly two feet in twenty-four hours. Arrived—J. H. Groesbeck, New Orleans. Departed—Arlington, Pittsburgh; John W. Garrett and Charles B. Church, New Orleans. Weather moderating; thawing steadily to-day and clear.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—River still falling, with eight feet eight inches in the canal, and six feet six inches in the chute. Weather bright and spring like. Business fair. Rates to New Orleans: Pork, 50c; flour, 90c; potatoes and onions, 60c per barrel; bacon, 30c per 100; hay, $10 per ton; mules, $6; horses, $8; cattle, $8 to $10 per head. Arrived—Charmer, Cincinnati; R. C. Gray, Arkansas river; H. S. Turner, New Orleans. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans; Collier and barges, St. Louis. The Bine Wing will take the place of the Dove, which goes into the Cincinnati and Kentucky river trade. The Kanawha arrived from Pomeroy. The Fleeting arrived from Pittsburgh and put her tow through the canal for St. Louis. The Storm left for St. Louis, and the Sampson arrived from Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 11.—Arrived—Minneola, from Memphis, 1 P. M.; James Howard, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; John F. Tolle, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Allegheny Belle, Pittsburgh, 6 P. M. Departed—Minneola, Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Allegheny Belle, New Orleans, 6 P. M. The river has risen one inch. Clear and pleasant; thermometer 40.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—Arrived—Local packets. Departed—Emily LaBorge, Mary Alice and Argonaut, New Orleans. The river is rising slowly. Weather clear and mild, and the thaw is progressing steadily.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 11.—River stationary, with five feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and cold. Arrived—Emma Floyd, Cincinnati; Tullahoma, Cairo. Departed—West Wind, Louisville; Emma Floyd, Cincinnati; Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 11.—Weather clear and pleasant. The river is rising. Arrived—St. Marys and Robert Burns, Cincinnati; Ouachita Belle, New Orleans. Departed—Charles Bodman and Nightingale, Cincinnati. Pink Varnie, Evansville.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—Arrived—M. J. Wicks, St. Louis. Departed—Shannon, Cincinnati.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—Cotton—an advance asked but none established; middling 20½c. Flour firm; family $6 90@7 00. Wheat firm at $1 50@1 53. Corn advanced to 48@49c. Oats active and advanced to 38@38½c. Oats steady; No 2 38@39c. Barley firm at 75@80c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Pork dull and declined; sales at $13 12½ cash; $13 seller first six months; $18 37 seller February. Lard dull; steam 8¾c. Bulk meats dull but held firmly, with no spot sales; asking 5¾@6¼@6½c; sales 300,000 pounds sides, clear rib, at 6¾c, a portion seller March and a portion April. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¼c; sides 7¾@7¾c. Hogs heavy; receipts have depressed the market to $4 25@4 50; receipts 10,200. Whisky firm at 88c. Green meats dull but are firmly held; sides 7¾@8c; light hams 7@7¾c.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, January 11.—Cattle moderately active and lower; very best 5¾@6¼c; first quality 5¼@5½c; medium 3¾@5¼c; ordinary 3¼@3¾c. Receipts 2,173 head; sales 1,848. Hogs firm with good business at 6¾c. Receipts 2,441 head. Sheep—large supply and lower; fair to good 5@6c; good to extra 6@7¼c. Receipts 2,973 head.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 11.—Wheat dull; extra $1 55¾ bid, $1 56 asked; No 1 white $1 45. Closeresed in demand at $6 17@6 20. Dressed hogs steady at $5 00.

COTTON MARKETS

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—Cotton firm; sales of 3,500 bales; good ordinary at 19¾c; low middlings 20¾c; receipts 6,190 bales; exports: to Liverpool 5,740 bales; New York 450 bales; stock, 197,866 bales.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 11.—Cotton firmer at 20½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 11.—Cotton firm; low middling 20c.

MARK TWAIN, or rather Mr. Clemens, called at the seventh of Plymouth lecture evening and requested that his lecture would not be reported. He received a pledge from the representatives of all the papers that they would not publish his humor this morning. The reason for this must be obvious. Mark Twain has engagements to lecture in quite a number of the cities and towns in this vicinity, and for the press to publish his lecture, or any portion of it, would be constructively dishonorable—not alone robbing the gentleman of his capital, but forestalling his market.

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Ignorant and Uneducated of the Nation—Facts from the Forthcoming Report of Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education—An Alarming Exhibit.

The United States Commissioner of Education, General John Eaton, Jr., in his annual report, has prepared from advanced sheets of the census, a variety of statistics of illiteracy. A table giving the nativity of illiteracy in the United States in 1870 shows that there is an aggregate of 777,864 foreign illiterates, of whom 605,985 are in the Northern States; 39,496 in the Pacific States and Territories, and 72,383 in the Southern States; that there is an aggregate of 4,882,210 native illiterates, of whom 600,117 are in the Northern States; 74,504 in the Pacific States and Territories, and 4,117,589 in the Southern States, making a grand total of 5,660,074 illiterates in the entire country. A second table shows that of every 10,000 inhabitants in the whole Union, there are 8,711 whites, 1,266 colored, 16 Chinese and 7 Indians; the colored race being in excess only: in the State of Louisiana, 2,145; South Carolina, 1,826,147, and Mississippi, 61,305. A table showing the illiteracy of the white race and colored race gives a total of 2,879,543 of the former, and 2,763,991 of the latter. The illiteracy of the Northern States, including all persons ten years old and over, is thus compared:

Maine	19,052	Indiana	127,124
N. Hampshire	9,926	Wisconsin	53,441
Vermont	17,706	Illinois	133,584
Massachusetts	90,930	Maryland	13,344
Rhode Island	5,929	Dist. of Columbia	1,214
Connecticut	29,616	Nebraska	2,661
New York	241,152	Kansas	4,360
New Jersey	54,687	California	31,716
Pennsylvania	222,356	Oregon	4,427
Ohio	173,172	Nevada	872
Michigan	53,127		

In the Southern States the illiteracy of the whites and colored is thus shown:

	White.	Colored.
Delaware	11,280	11,820
Maryland	46,972	88,703
District of Columbia	4,876	22,843
Virginia	125,558	322,296
West Virginia	71,493	9,997
Kentucky	201,077	131,050
North Carolina	191,961	205,082
Tennessee	178,727	185,941
South Carolina	55,167	235,164
Georgia	124,935	343,641
Alabama	92,059	280,898
Florida	18,904	52,894
Mississippi	48,028	204,723
Missouri	161,763	60,622
Arkansas	64,095	69,222
Louisiana	50,749	224,993
Texas	70,805	150,617
Total	1,516,339	2,671,326

The illiteracy of the sexes is compared as follows:

	Male.	Female.
Maine	9,644	9,403
New Hampshire	4,581	5,345
Vermont	9,283	8,417
Massachusetts	37,075	60,649
Rhode Island	8,681	13,220
Connecticut	12,374	17,242
New York	96,977	144,175
New Jersey	23,409	31,274
Pennsylvania	82,457	100,894
Ohio	75,248	97,901
Michigan	26,598	24,706
Indiana	53,313	73,702
Wisconsin	29,960	23,520
Illinois	59,494	74,079
Minnesota	11,234	12,809
Iowa	20,763	24,704
Nebraska	2,564	2,271
Kansas	12,391	11,049
California	15,155	11,929
Oregon	1,873	1,628
Nevada	517	157
Delaware	10,973	12,127
Maryland	61,981	75,514
District of Columbia	11,414	17,301
Virginia	211,278	234,496
West Virginia	36,584	44,906
Kentucky	157,239	174,838
North Carolina	195,692	201,391
Tennessee	163,195	201,473
South Carolina	137,246	153,085
Georgia	220,953	248,823
Alabama	181,369	201,044
Florida	34,666	37,132
Mississippi	150,984	161,767
Missouri	105,761	116,624
Arkansas	63,194	70,123
Louisiana	133,351	142,491
Texas	110,448	111,064
Total	2,608,847	3,634,687

The aggregate adult illiteracy of both sexes is 3,637,422, of whom 2,489,991 are in the Southern States. The aggregate of minor illiteracy (between ten and twenty-one years) is 2,006,112, of whom 1,698,144 are in the Southern States, North Carolina having the largest number—212,109. Of the Northern States that of minor illiterates, Ohio has the largest number—47,654.

The illiteracy of the white adults, or those qualified to vote, is thus divided among the States:

Maine	6,156	Oregon	1,085
New Hampshire	3,361	Nevada	474
Vermont	6,967	Texas	3,466
Massachusetts	30,930	Maryland	13,344
Rhode Island	5,929	Dist. of Columbia	1,214
Connecticut	9,906	Virginia	67,661
New York	73,391	West Virginia	15,181
New Jersey	14,815	Kentucky	84,590
Pennsylvania	61,350	North Carolina	97,567
Ohio	41,439	Tennessee	87,113
Michigan	17,543	South Carolina	12,490
Indiana	36,331	Georgia	21,899
Illinois	17,667	Alabama	17,429
Wisconsin	10,501	Florida	8,376
Minnesota	3,954	Mississippi	25,430
Iowa	14,782	Missouri	34,780
Nebraska	956	Arkansas	13,610
Kansas	5,994	Louisiana	12,048
California	12,362	Texas	17,595
Total			743,400

A table of ratios of illiteracy is given, showing that in proportion to the population of the grand divisions, Northern, Pacific and Southern, the total illiteracy of the Northern is about one-half of that of the Pacific, and less than one-fifth that of the Southern; that the native illiteracy of the Northern division is less than one-tenth that of the Southern; that the white illiteracy of the Northern is less than one-half that of the Southern, that the colored illiteracy of the Northern is about one-forty-eighth part of that of the Southern; and that in the Southern division, the adult male illiteracy is nearly four and one-half times, and the total minor illiteracy more than ten times as great as that of the Northern division.

CURIOUS FACTS.

An investigation in regard to the relation of postal and revenue receipts and number of patents issued presents the following facts:

The number of patents issued to the inhabitants of Arkansas was one to every 37,267 persons, while in Connecticut there was one patent issued to every 966 persons. In Arkansas there are sixteen adults unable to write to every 100 inhabitants; in Connecticut there are four adults unable to write to every 100 inhabitants. In Arkansas the receipts of internal revenue are twenty-six cents and nine mills per capita; in Connecticut the receipts are $2 54 per capita. In Arkansas there were, during the last year to the Postoffice Department a loss of over forty-nine cents for each inhabitant in the State, a loss in amount almost double the internal revenue receipts from the State. In Connecticut there accrued a net profit to the Postoffice Department of twenty-six cents per capita. In Florida there are twenty-three adults unable to write to every 100 inhabitants. In that State one patent was issued to every 31,291 inhabitants, or only six in the entire State. The internal revenue collected amounted to sixty-four cents per capita (of the entire population). From that State the Postoffice Department suffered a loss of ninety-two cents per capita. In contrast with this California, where the number of patents issued was one to 2,422 inhabitants, and the amount of internal revenue was $6 42 per capita! There was a loss to the postoffice of $1 50 per capita, but this deficit is accounted for in part by the long lines of transportation, to the cost of which the thinly settled interior settlements do not greatly contribute. But in California there are only four adults unable to write to every 100 of the inhabitants. In Tennessee twenty-three adults are unable to read or write to every 100 of the inhabitants, and the State pays internal revenue at the rate of sixty-nine cents per capita, while Ohio, in which there are four illiterate adults to every 100 inhabitants, pays $5 68 internal revenue per capita. In Massachusetts, where there are three adult illiterate persons out of every 100 inhabitants, the excess of postoffice receipts above expenditures was over $735,000.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

The Town, Its Origin, Present Status and Future Prospects—Manufacturing Interests—Education and Religion—Literature and Billiards.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., January 10, 1872.

Thinking a short notice of the rise, growth and character of this enterprising town would not be uninteresting to the readers of the COMMERCIAL, your correspondent has taken some time to gather such numerous items herein set forth. From "time immemorial" the village of *Old Brighton*" existed as a dilapidated old town, upon the left bank of the "big Beaver, four miles above its mouth. There was nothing attractive in its appearance or future prospects. In "Auld Lang Syne," enterprising men had attempted into bring to use iron ore that was found in a moderate quantity in a barren valley lying alongside the river, and for a season there appeared some prospect of the springing up of an enterprising town. From causes not necessary to mention, and in fact perhaps not well known to all, there appeared to rest upon the place a stagnancy of the old human energy.

The building of two dams across the river, which was at this place *a rapids*, by the Pittsburgh and Erie Canal Company, gave opportunity for utilizing the "water power" of the river, and a few manufactories were located, yet no general improvement began. In the meantime *New* Brighton, situate on the opposite bank of the river, became a rival, and soon so far excelled *Old* Brighton as to almost destroy a knowledge of the place, except in the immediate locality—there not being even a postoffice there.

A few years since the Harmony Society of Economy, Pa., became owners of a portion of the land included in a plat of ground bordering the river on one side and alongside the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad upon the other. Being covered with immense sand boulders or huge stones, doubtless washed there by the river ages ago, the soil was sterile and non-productive to the agriculturist, and of no avail to the cultivator of farming land. It was not difficult for the Trustees of the Society that held ownership of the real estate, in that nature had intended and prepared it for a thrifty manufacturing town that should serve as an outlet to the energies of Pittsburgh, by affording facilities that were denied in the "Smoky City," because of the great value of land upon which to build manufactories. After several attempts to originate and put into operation a plan that would be successful, the society employs agents the first of the year of 1871 to locate a town. The plan was largely on the great change that has been made during the last four years. During the year 1867 a large building was erected, known as the "Beaver Falls Cutlery Works." The locating of this manufactory began a new era, and henceforth a steady increase has been kept up. Without entering largely into particulars regarding the manufacturing interests of the place, I will simply say that at the present time the various manufactories of the place employ about eight hundred laborers, paying out for labor each month thirty thousand dollars. The capital employed is about one and a quarter million dollars, and the value of their manufactured goods one hundred thousand dollars per month.

The population of the place is now about four thousand, closely rivaling the enterprising village of New Brighton, which loses none of its former energy, but is rather stimulated by the competition. In the educational interests this place is not idle. The "Old Brick School House" that for years was both sanctuary and school room, where little urchin bewailed the too vigorous applications of "birch," and on Sabbath day pious and impious met in the public services of worship, has been cast away as belonging to the past age, and a new, elegant Union School building erected at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and from its proud cupola the "deep toned bell" rings its peal of joy and prosperity to the people.

Religiously the people are awake. There have been erected since 1868, six churches—two Methodist, two Presbyterian, one Catholic and one Lutheran.

The plan and make up of the town are admirable, only one mistake having been made, and this is the locality chosen by the railroad for its depot buildings. The inconvenience of this is severely felt by all classes, especially the manufacturers, and it is fervently hoped the time is not far distant when both the Railroad Company and the community will be benefitted by a change of location. No human foresight can predict the future of this little town. No limit exists to favorable sites for manufactories, and an almost unlimited opportunity is offered to utilize the water power of the place, which is not equaled elsewhere in Western Pennsylvania.

My letter will not be complete unless I speak of the estimation in which the COMMERCIAL is held among the people. Here, as elsewhere, the COMMERCIAL be daily, from which there is no appeal, and which is *the authority* among the men. Your paper, "Squire" Taylor is the right man in the right place, and though not *riding the streets* now-a-days to deliver it to subscribers, has his share of patronage. He is doing somewhat to the fact that he does not run a *billiard saloon* in connection with his news office.

In the name of the good people of Beaver Falls, your correspondent wishes to enter a protest against the keeping of a billiard saloon in the back ground, where *ladies* coming for the magazines and periodicals of the day, must be subjected to meet the gaze of the players, and have forever the mortifying reminder that, *even through necessity*, they had been in a billiard saloon. RAMBLER.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage January 10, 1872.

	Cents.
Askin, Thomas, Jr., Pine Flats, Pa	3
Bailey, N. H., Gustavus, O	3
Brown, Miss Mary, Rochester P. O., Ohio	3
Brownson, W. G., Dennison, O	3
Cann, Cornelius, Pa	3
Cunningham, J. M., Cunningham, Pa	3
Cruikshanks, Wm., Sandy Creek, Pa	1
Craig, Finley & Co., Philadelphia, Pa	3
Cowl, D. W., Adamsburg, Pa	3
Doll Miss, Josephine, Wheeling, W. Va	1
Erwin, M. E., Mrs., Nashville, Tenn	3
Searight, Reuben, Searight, Pa	3
Forepaugh, Adam, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Fowler, Mrs. J. G., Chicago, Ill	3
Franklin, Mary A., Summerfield, P. O., Ohio	3
Gray, Montomery, Spring Valley, N. Y	3
Goshorn, Stewart, Parker's Landing, Pa	1
Gosborn, Aggie, Sharpsburg, Pa	1
Jenkins, Geo., Huntsville, Ind	3
Hilton, Wm., Pittsburgh, Pa	1
Lafayette Gas Co., Lafayette, Ind	3
Loyd, Huff & Co, Greensburg, Pa	3
Murray, Martha, Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa	3
McDonugh, Mrs., Youngstown, Ohio	3
Plankinton, Lizzie, Milwaukee, Wis	3
Peterson, Millie, Mansfield, Ohio	1
Ruffner, Jas., Blairsville, Pa	1
Rebecke, Wm., Beaver Falls, Pa	1
Raftsman's Journal, Clearfield, Pa	3
Simpson, Isaac, Raccoon P. O., Pa	3
Taylor & Brewster, Ohio	3
Wade, Wm., Baltimore, Md	1
Wilde, Lizzie, New Brighton, Pa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

MARK TWAIN.

The Lecture Last Evening.

Library Hall was crowded to repletion last evening to listen to Mark Twain's lecture, "Roughing It." The gentleman did not arrive in the city until a short time before the hour announced for his appearance, and the consequence was that the large audience was kept in waiting for some time before Mr. Twain made his appearance on the platform. Mr. Howard, of the Lecture Committee, who announced that the next lecture of the course would be delivered on Tuesday evening by Olive Logan, when she will discourse on "Our Young Men."

On making his appearance Mr. Twain introduced himself in a very humorous manner. He then gave some very interesting descriptions of life in Nevada, its mountains, and its settlers; the inhabitants, soil, birds, beasts, &c., which were most pleasantly interwoven with a series of telling jokes, humorous hits and, apparently, unconsciously delivered sallies at wit which convulsed the entire audience in the most uproarious laughter. To publish one of the lecturer's humorous points would be but to debar a host of the readers of the COMMERCIAL in other cities in this vicinity, where Mr. Clemens will appear, from enjoying them as they fall from the lecturer's lips.

All present last evening appeared to thoroughly enjoy "Roughing it" and manifested their delight in the most effective manner. Mr. Clemens lectures in Kittanning to-night.

Robberies in New Castle.

On Wednesday night two burglars entered the residence of Perry Douds, in New Castle, but did not succeed in getting anything for their trouble. They effected an entrance by opening a window in the dining room, when they proceeded up stairs. The noise made in opening the door of the bed room awakened Mrs. Douds, who roused her husband. Mr. Douds was soon on his feet, and, procuring a poker, rushed after the thieves, but they succeeded in making good their escape. On the same night the residence of Mr. Hankey, and also that of A. J. Baughman, were entered, but only a small quantity of clothing was stolen. The grocery store of A. B. Allen was also entered, but only a few dollars were obtained. No arrests have been made.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

An efficient fire company has been organized in Ormsby borough.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose will inspect the Department this afternoon at two o'clock.

STOKES, the assassin of Col. Fisk, was never engaged in the oil business in this city, as has been erroneously reported.

The Board of Directors of the Poor of Allegheny will meet this evening for the purpose of electing a Secretary and officers of the Poor Farm.

The Lincoln Clubbers, who went down to Harrisburg to attend the election of State Treasurer Mackey, returned yesterday morning at nine o'clock.

The Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday made an order changing the place for holding elections in Stowe township, from the house of James Bryan to School House No. 7.

The County Controller is now receiving proposals for copying the tax duplicates for 1872. The time for putting in these proposals expires this evening.

The Republican members of City Councils will meet in caucus to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, to nominate candidates for the various city offices.

ONLY four cases, none of them of importance, are reported to the Central Station house between eight o'clock last evening and three o'clock this morning.

LIEUT. DAVID CAMPBELL, an excellent officer and one of the most efficient policemen under Mayor Brush, should be retained by the coming administration.

GODFREY HECK, who is accused of killing a man near Uhrichsville, Ohio, a few days ago, was brought to the Fort Wayne Railroad Company $10,000 to give a locomotive his name.

WHAT has become of the ordinance requiring the sidewalks to be washed twice a week? Many of the pavements yesterday looked and felt as though they had not been washed for a year.

YESTERDAY afternoon a collision occurred at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, when a light spring wagon and a heavy iron wagon. The former was considerably "agitated," as M. T. would say, but the driver escaped unhurt.

DEVONIA JACKSON, convicted at the last term of the United States Court of being an accomplice of Joseph K. Turner, in defrauding the pension agency, has been discharged, at Erie, on motion of District Attorney Scoyoc, it appearing that she was only a dupe of Turner.

CAPT FELLWOOD, of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, has just issued a neat card containing a list of the fire alarm signal boxes and also a list of the places where keys to the boxes have been deposited. The card is very useful and can be had gratis by calling at the central station over the Mayor's office.

A CAPTAS was yesterday issued for the arrest of John Stevenson, to answer in an action for slander preferred by John M. Springer. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant wrongfully accused him of the larceny of a quarter of beef and a sack of bran. The parties reside in Moon township.

ROSA BUTTSTEL, a girl about fifteen years of age, employed as domestic in a family in the Sixth ward, was sent to the House of Refuge, yesterday, by Mayor Callow. Complaint was made against her by the family with whom she lived, alleged that the girl was making repeated attempts to persuade her husband to desert her.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the *Legal Intelligencer*, held last evening in the Catholic School House, corner of Penn and Fourteenth streets, the following officers were elected: President, George Engelbach; Secretary, John Latzkins; Treasurer, Bernhard A. Buerkle; Directors, Math. Menzer, Wm. Vogel, Martin Ley, Landolin Vogel, George Heimbuecher.

THERE was almost a collision on Columbia Railroad, near Wheeling, Wednesday. The morning express west had left Confluence one hour and fifteen minut